# New-York Daily Times.

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## LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Office, 2 Hanover-st., and 161 Broadway.
State Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

### FROM WASHINGTON.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

The State Department failed, although the clerks worked all day yesterday, to finish copying the documents to be communicated with the message announcing Mr. CRAMPTON's dismissal. It is included to add largely to the documents originally intended to be transmitted to Congress; [illegible] announcing his dismissal to-day.

[illegible] Congress, matters relating to the war with Spain will go in the Senate to-day, the Isle on Wednesday, and the Cramptons will be announced here at the same time.

The dispatch to Lord CLARENDON is of the character described last night—of this I have the best possible evidence.

Be assured that there is no error in the main fact that Mr. DALLAS will be notified by the *Isle* that the dismissal may be expected. Wall-street may as well make calculations upon this basis. S.

## XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. SUMNER.

Mr. PEARCE stated that the Special Committee to investigate the assault committed on Mr. SUMNER found it impossible to pursue the investigation properly without power to send for persons and papers, and asked that such power be given. Agreed to.

A WAGON ROAD TO CALIFORNIA.

Mr. WELLER presented a petition from 76,000 citizens of California, asking for a wagon road to connect California with the United States. The signatures were bound in two large volumes. Mr. WELLER urged the importance of the measure.

MILITARY ROADS.

Mr. WELLER also introduced a bill for the construction of a Military road from the Western boundary of Missouri to Carson Valley, and another for the construction of a Military road from El Paso to Fort Yuma.

THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS.

Mr. PUGH addressed the Senate on the bill for the admission of Kansas. He objected to the proposition of Mr. SEWARD, to admit Kansas under her Free-State Constitution, because of the small number of her population, (not exceeding 24,000,) and because the Topeka Constitution was ratified by only 1?? voters. He pursued a course of argument similar to that of the supporters of Mr. DOUGLAS' bill, and was very severe in his remarks on the Emigrant Aid Societies. He gave reasons why he could not obey the instructions of the Ohio Legislature, and replied to the arguments of Messrs. SEWARD and SUMNER.

DISCOVERIES OF GUANO.

Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill to authorize that protection be given to citizens of the United States who may discover deposits of guano.

Referred to the Committee on Foreign relations.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

THE CAPITOL AND POST-OFFICE EXTENSION.

Mr. HALL moved for a suspension of the rules to enable him to introduce a resolution calling for specific information connected with all the branches of work on the Capitol and Post-Office Extension. He said he wanted the country to see the manner in which the law had been disregarded and the public money wasted.

The rules were suspended.

Mr. BALL, of Ohio, proceeded to show that the Secretary of the Treasury unnecessarily expended large sums of money, letting contracts to the highest instead of the lowest bidder, with a loss of more than $100,000 on one of them. Sixteen to seventeen thousand dollars had been spent for machinery to raise stone on the Treasury Building, in defiance of the fact that hoisting and setting could be performed by contract. He made no charge of corruption against Capt. MEIGS, or the Superintendent, but the latter is spending money unnecessarily on the Capitol and Post-Office extension, by making the work too heavy and fine.

The resolution passed.

NEW-YORK POLITICS.

Mr. KELLY (of New-York) obtained permission to print a speech which he had no opportunity to deliver, maintaining that the Softs compose the true Democratic party of New-York, and are superior in numbers and nationality to the Hards, who, in his opinion, are mostly Know-Nothings. He avowed his belief that the Soft delegates would be recognised at Cincinnati to the exclusion of the Hards.

CALIFORNIA LAND CLAIMS.

HUMPHREY MARSHALL, from the Judiciary Committee, reported a bill to authorize the patents issued on the final adjudication of California land claims prior to January, 1854. Consideration of the bill was postponed two weeks. Adjourned.

## THE ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER.

### Proceedings of the House Committee of Investigation.

IMPORTANT STATEMENT BY SENATOR SUMNER.

The House Committee of Investigation waited on Mr. SUMNER to-day, and took his testimony with regard to the assault. He was also cross-examined. He was in bed during the examination, and has sat up but little since the assault. He is still very weak, and the physicians counsel him not to attempt to go out of the house during this week.

The substance of the statement of Mr. SUMNER, under oath, in regard to the assault upon him by Mr. BROOKS:

I attended the Senate as usual on Thursday, the 22d of May. After some formal business, a message was received from the House of Representatives announcing the death of a member of that body, from Missouri. This was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. GAMBLE, of Missouri, when, according to usage, and out of respect to the deceased, the Senate adjourned at once. Instead of leaving the Senate Chamber with the rest of the Senators, on the adjournment, I continued in my seat, occupied with my pen, and while thus intent, in order to be in season for the mail, which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to converse with me, but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself for the reason that I was much engaged. When the last of these persons left me I drew my arm chair close to my desk, and with my legs under the desk, continued writing. My attention at this time was so entirely drawn from all other subjects that, though there must have been many persons in the Senate, I saw nobody. While thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person who approached the front of my desk, so entirely unobserved that I was not aware of his presence until I heard my name pronounced. As I looked up with pen in hand I saw a tall man whose countenance was not familiar standing directly over me, and at the same moment caught these words—"I have read your speech twice over carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina and Mr. BUTLER, who is a relative of mine." While these words were still passing from his lips he commenced a succession of blows with a heavy cane on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose my sight. I saw no longer my assailant nor any other person or object in the room. What I did afterwards was done almost unconsciously, acting under the instincts of self-defence. With head already bent down, I rose from my seat, wrenching up my desk, which was screwed to the floor, and then pressing forward, while my assailant continued his blows. I had no other consciousness until I found myself ten feet forward, in front of my desk, lying on the floor of the Senate, with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentleman, whom I soon recognized, by voice and manner, as Mr. MORGAN of New-York. Other persons there were about me offering me friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others there were at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and I thought also my assailant standing between them. I was helped from the floor, and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who followed me here I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby I recognized Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, who remarked, as I recognized no one else, until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. CRITTENDEN, of Ohio. If I have a vague impression that Mr. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, came to the white E was on the floor of the Senate or in the lobby, I make this statement in answer to the interrogatory of the Committee and offer it as presenting completely, all my recollections of the assault and of the attending circumstances, whether immediately before or immediately after. I desire to add that besides the words which I have given as uttered by my assailant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words "old man," but these are so enveloped in the mist which enveloped from the first blow, that I am not sure whether they were uttered or not.

On the cross examination of Mr. SUMNER he stated that he was entirely without arms of any kind, and that he had no notice or warning of any kind, direct or indirect, of this assault.

In answer to a cross-question, Mr. SUMNER replied that what he had said of Mr. BUTLER was strictly responsive to Mr. BUTLER's speeches, and according to the usages of Parliamentary debate.

ACTION OF THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE—STRONG RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

BOSTON, Monday, May 26.

The Senate to-day passed the following resolves by a unanimous vote:

*Resolved*, By the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, that we have received with deep concern, information of the recent violent assault committed in the Senate Chamber at Washington upon the person of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, one of our representatives in Congress, by PRESTON S. BROOKS, a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina—an assault which no provocation could justify—brutal and cowardly in itself—a great breach of parliamentary privilege—a ruthless attack upon the liberty of speech—an outrage of the decencies of civilized life and an indignity to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of Massachusetts, in the name of the free and enlightened people, demands for her representatives in the National Legislature entire freedom of speech, and will uphold them in the proper exercise of the essential right of American citizens.

*Resolved*, That we approve of Mr. SUMNER's earnest and fearless declaration of free principles, and his manly defence of human rights and free Territory.

*Resolved*, That the Legislature of Massachusetts is imperatively called by the plainest dictates of duty, from a decent regard of the rights of her citizens, and respect for her character as a sovereign State, to demand, and the Legislature of Massachusetts hereby does demand, of the National Congress a prompt and strict investigation as to the recent assault upon Mr. SUMNER, and the expulsion by the House of Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, and any other members concerned with him in said assault.

*Resolved*, That his Excellency, the Governor, be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolves to the President of the United States, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, and to each of the Senators and members of the House of Representatives from this Commonwealth, in the Congress of the United States.

After the adoption of the foregoing resolutions, they were transmitted to the House for the action of that body upon them.

In the House the resolutions excited an animated debate, but, after a slight amendment to the third, they were adopted by 137 against 26.

INDORSEMENT OF BROOKS' COURSE IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Monday, May 26.

Contributions are being made in Charleston and Columbia for the purpose of getting up a testimonial for presentation to PRESTON S. BROOKS, whose course is very generally approved in this locality.

RUMORED CHALLENGES FROM BROOKS TO GEN. WEBB—THE FACTS OF THE CASE.

WASHINGTON, Monday, May 26.

A rumor was widely circulated that Mr. BROOKS, of South Carolina, had challenged Gen. JAMES WATSON WEBB, but the facts are as follows:

Gen. QUITMAN to-day was the bearer of a note from Mr. BROOKS to Gen. WEBB, asking whether he was the author of the article in the *Courier and Inquirer* on Saturday relative to the assault on Mr. SUMNER, to which Gen. WEBB replied he had abstained from writing on this subject till Saturday, and that the *Courier* of Tuesday would contain a long letter over his signature, from which Mr. BROOKS might learn fully his opinions relative to the affair.

### Destructive Fires.

FIRE IN BOSTON—TWENTY OR THIRTY FAMILIES HOUSELESS.

BOSTON, Monday, May 26.

About 12 o'clock, last night, the four-story brick building in Federal-street, formerly Sea-street, near South Boston Bridge, was destroyed by fire, together with a block of small dwellings in the rear. The main building was occupied by the Boston Planing and Moulding Company, and contained valuable machinery and a large amount of stock. The dwellings were occupied by twenty or thirty Irish families, who have been rendered houseless. Loss about $50,000,—about one-half covered by insurance.

STEAMER NEBRASKA BURNED AT ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, May 24.

The steamer *Nebraska*, bound for New-Orleans, with 800 tons produce, caught fire this morning, while lying at the levee, and boat and cargo were heavily damaged. The fire commenced in the hold. The boat was owned at Pittsburg, and cost $85,000, one year ago; insured for about half the amount. The loss is not yet estimated.

FIRE AT FAYETTE, ME.

PORTLAND, Monday, May 26.

The North Wayne Scythe Factory, together with grist and saw mills, and a tannery and machine shop, in Fayette, Kennebec County, were destroyed by fire on Saturday. Loss about $40,000.

### Anniversary of the Southern Aid Society.

BOSTON, Monday, May 26.

The Anniversary of the Southern Aid Society was held at the Park-street Church last evening. The Society was established three years ago, for the purpose of providing the Slave States with ministers and missionaries. Rev. Dr. BLAGDEN opened the meeting with prayer. The Secretary, Rev. Mr. STILES, gave an interesting account of the objects and operations of the Society. The first year they raised about $4,010, the second about $10,000, this year only about $9,000, but the financial year is not yet closed. They have this year sent a missionary to Texas to explore that State. The Society spends $6,800 ($800?) per annum in New-Orleans in supporting tract missionaries. It has also contributed towards supporting a missionary in Mobile; also missionaries to the slaves in several Southern States. The meeting was addressed by Rev. HARVEY WOODS, of Mississippi, and Rev. Dr. PARKER, of New-York.

### News from New-Mexico.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 26.

The Santa Fé mail arrived at Westport, Mo., on the 21st. Mr. DOW, Secretary of the Territory of New-Mexico, was among the passengers. The mail was stopped by a party of thirty Indians—Kiowah warriors—who demanded provisions, but offered no injury to the party. A large number of Camanches (entirely peaceable) were seen on the Arkansas River. The herds of buffaloes encountered on the prairie were very numerous. There is nothing new in New-Mexico. Gen. MESKWABATHUM arrived at Santa Fé on the 27th of April, in good health.

### The Democratic National Convention at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, Monday, May 26.

The city is being rapidly filled with strangers. There are numerous arrivals from Virginia, Louisiana, Texas and Tennessee, and a full delegation from Mississippi to the Democratic Convention.

### The Case of the Postmaster of New-Orleans.

NEW-ORLEANS, Sunday, May 25.

The case of the United States *vs.* KENDALL, &c., was concluded last night. The Jury, after half an hour's deliberation, returning a verdict of Not Guilty.

### Amherst College.

*From the Springfield Republican, May 24.*

The Appleton college has been completed, and its ceremony commenced upon. The building stands, as before stated, on the broad terrace South of South College, and completes the plan of the original founders of the College, who contemplated such a building, and even went so far as to place it upon the earliest title-page.

The lower floor is occupied by the "Scientific

## THE CRISIS IN KANSAS.

### Destruction of Lawrence Confirmed!

### FLIGHT OF THE CITIZENS.

### Murders by Jones and his Confederates.

### Immense Gathering of the Border Ruffians.

### MOVEMENTS OF THE FREE-STATE LEADERS.

### Gen. Pomeroy supposed to have been Hung.

### Latest Proceedings of the Congressional Committee.

We received, last night, the following highly important telegraphic dispatch:

CHICAGO, Monday, May 26.

The Chicago *Tribune* publishes an extra, based upon intelligence brought by three men directly from Lawrence. They state that a company of mounted men made their appearance near Lawrence on Wednesday the 21st inst., where they halted until reinforcements had increased their number to 400 men. They bore flags and banners, with various mottoes and devices, but no *United States flag*.

During the forenoon the Committee of Public Safety of Lawrence dispatched a messenger with a note to Marshal DONALDSON, who headed the force, assuring him that the citizens would make no resistance *to any process he might wish to serve*, and asking protection for their lives and property. The Marshal made *no reply*, but at 11 o'clock he sent a Deputy Marshal with a posse of ten men into the town. The Deputy summoned four of the citizens to assist in making arrests, and took G. W. DEITZLER and J. W. SMITH prisoners.

The Deputy-Marshal having thus tested the willingness of the citizens to respect his authority, went, with his posse, to the Free-State Hotel and dined, after which they removed the prisoners without molestation.

Soon after this, Sheriff JONES made his appearance with eighteen men, and *demanded that all the public and private arms in the town be given up*, giving the people five minutes to accede to his demand, and threatening, in case of refusal, to storm the town. He did not attempt to make any arrests, but said he came for the purpose of obtaining the arms.

One field piece was given up in answer to the demand, but the citizens refused to surrender their private arms.

JONES then left, and in half an hour after returned with an overwhelming force and two pieces of artillery, with which he commenced commanding *the Free-State Hotel and the Herald of Freedom printing office.*

The inhabitants commenced leaving the town, and the interpreters of the Chicago *Tribune* also left before the work of destruction was completed; but the hotel was burned, and the press and type of the *Herald of Freedom* destroyed before their departure; and they had proceeded but about fifteen miles when (at 8 o'clock in the evening) they saw a large volume of smoke and a great light in the direction of Lawrence, *and they have no doubt of the destruction of the town.*

Another messenger, who left Leavenworth just before the departure of the boat, says that several men were killed by JONES' party. It is feared that General Pomeroy has been hung by the mob.

Governor ROBINSON is at Lecompton, in the custody of the authorities. Ex-Governor REEDER is supposed to be in a place of safety, and is daily expected in Chicago, by way of Nebraska and Iowa.

Threats have been made to hang ROBINSON, BROWN and DEITZLER. The Free-State men will make a stand at Topeka, and are now gathering at that point.

Ex-Senator ATCHISON is in the Territory.

*The United States troops are not allowed to move from their quarters, many of the soldiers being anxious to protect the settlers.*

ST. LOUIS, Monday, May 26.

The Lexington (Mo.) *Express* publishes an Extra, which was received here to-day, confirming the report of the destruction of Lawrence on Wednesday last. The account published by the *Express* states that, after the Marshal had arrested all the persons he had writs for, he turned the posse over to Sheriff JONES, whose attempt to make arrests was resisted by the people, who fired on his men. Sheriff JONES then cannonaded and set fire to the hotel and the office of the *Herald of Freedom*, destroying both. When the messenger left, the artillery was still firing, and the fire spreading to other portions of the town, but up to the time of his departure but few lives had been lost. This is reported as the testimony of HUTCHINSON and RADOLIFFE, two Free-State men. The *Express* is a Pro-Slavery paper.

### Newspaper Accounts.

We have received by mail a few particulars of the exciting news from Kansas published in yesterday's TIMES. Our surmises on the improbability of the story that a party of abolitionists had fired on two pro-slavery men are strengthened by the advices come to hand. According to the telegraph dispatch, the information was given on the authority of the correspondence of the St. Louis *Republican*. We now learn that the story comes from Weston, and the source alone is sufficient for its condemnation. It was published in an extra, and though totally unreliable, we publish it for what it is worth:

WESTPORT, Tuesday, May 20, 1856.

KANSAS WAR COMMENCED—DR. BRANNON SHOT—TWO ABOLITIONISTS SHOT.

We learn from Mr. BEEWERTON, who left Franklin, K. T., last night at 8 o'clock, that war had commenced.

As Mr. COSGROVE and Dr. BRANNON were on the way to Franklin, K. T., from Lecompton, they were hailed by a party of Abolitionists, who inquired of them who they were and where they were going. On being answered, the commander of the party turned to his men and asked their motto. Their reply was "Sharp's rifles," and immediately they brought their guns to bear on Messrs. COSGROVE and BRANNON. The latter was wounded in the arm, but COSGROVE sent a ball whirling through the brain of their leader. The balance then fled.

An Abolitionist was shot at Blanton's Bridge yesterday morning.

Mr. BEEWERTON was pursued several miles by armed men and only escaped by the speed of his horse.

Comment is unnecessary. We want action.

SUMNER and HOWARD's war has commenced. Where it will end remains to be seen.

The St. Louis Republican, of May 26, announces the arrival of the *James H. Lucas* at that port, from the Missouri, with the intelligence of the actual breaking out of civil war in Kansas Territory. The *Republican* publishes the "Extra" inserted above, and adds:

"When the *Lucas* left Kansas, a report was current that the Abolitionists were preparing to overrun Lawrence, and had actually upon Col. SUMNER, in command at Fort Leavenworth, to protect their property. Messrs. Leavenworth City, Doniphan

## THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION.

### MORE DEVELOPMENTS CONCERNING THE ELECTION FRAUDS.

We continue, from the Times of the 24th inst., the proceedings of the Congressional Committee appointed to investigate the condition of affairs in Kansas. This new budget of testimony will be found exceedingly interesting. Proof is piled upon proof, establishing the election frauds and invasions from Missouri by which the Free-State men of Kansas have been robbed of their rights. The evidence of THOMAS TROUP, a resident of Platte Co., Mo., is of itself sufficient to prove the invasion, described by the witness as "all Missouri going over to Kansas and voting." Of the atrocities committed in the Territory last Fall, the greater part have only been brought to light through this investigation. The character and conduct of SHANNON, the bogus Sheriff, are in a measure known; but if altogether too contemptible for notice, were it not that he is a fair sample of the tools by which the work of Slavery is wrought out in the Territory of Kansas:

SIXTEENTH DAY.

From our own Reporter.

EVIDENCE OF J. A. WAKEFIELD.

LAWRENCE, K. T., Saturday, May 24, 1856.

J. A. WAKEFIELD called and sworn. Came to the Territory from Iowa, in July, 1855; resides near Lawrence; have heard there over day and nights discussions held (quoted from Mr. [illegible]'s) on what were termed Ruffian meetings; heard things were uttered in my presence; [illegible] at the first meeting we were [illegible] to the consequence of their presence; [illegible] to their homes and rode off, the [illegible] and proceeded with their business; [illegible] weeks after, another meeting was called [illegible] morning of the meeting, between one and two hundred Missourians were there; [illegible] vote in the meeting; we told them [illegible] settlers had that right; a Mr. [illegible] court, Dr. Lykins, also from Missouri, [illegible] Missourians had the right to vote; a [illegible] McGee, from near Westport, called out [illegible] were I believe what you are doing; [illegible] that time I was called upon to make a speech; he wants us to speak to justify the action of [illegible] moving a Committee of Outsiders; he said [illegible] was done; the Committee was not appointed [illegible] which was adopted, all voting for it [illegible] the meeting; a minority report was made [illegible] that was adopted; I was present when the election of Nov. 29, 1855, was held; I was a citizen of the Territory; I came in company with the Rev. [illegible] I started for Lawrence; on our way we had to stop [illegible] or 300 men on horseback; they asked us [illegible] where they were from; I answered we had come through voting (here I was interrupted by the witness, who said, "I was one of the men"); I said I was from Iowa; he said, "Damn Iowa!" I said I was from Ohio; he said, "Damn Ohio!" I said I was from Pennsylvania; he said, "Damn Pennsylvania!" I said I was from New-York; he said, "Damn New-York!" I said I was from Illinois; he said, "Damn Illinois!" I said I was from Indiana; he said, "Damn Indiana!" I said I was from Maine; he said, "Damn Maine!" I said I was from Massachusetts; he said, "Damn Massachusetts!" I said I was from Vermont; he said, "Damn Vermont!" I said I was from Kansas; he said, "Damn Kansas!" I said I was from Hell; he said, "Damn Hell!" I said I was from Heaven; he said, "Damn Heaven!" I said I was from Washington; he said, "Damn Washington!" I said I was from the Territories; he said, "Damn the Territories!" I said I was from the United States; he said, "Damn the United States!" I said I was from the Atlantic States; he said, "Damn the Atlantic States!" I said I was from the Pacific States; he said, "Damn the Pacific States!" I said I was from the Mississippi; he said, "Damn the Mississippi!" I said I was from the Ocean; he said, "Damn the Ocean!" I said I was from the Lakes; he said, "Damn the Lakes!" I said I was from the Rivers; he said, "Damn the Rivers!" I said I was from the Mountains; he said, "Damn the Mountains!" I said I was from the Valleys; he said, "Damn the Valleys!" I said I was from the Prairies; he said, "Damn the Prairies!" I said I was from the Sky; he said, "Damn the Sky!" I said I was from the Sun; he said, "Damn the Sun!" I said I was from the Moon; he said, "Damn the Moon!" I said I was from the Stars; he said, "Damn the Stars!" I said I was from the Universe; he said, "Damn the Universe!" I said I was from the Devil; he said, "Damn the Devil

EVIDENCE OF THOMAS TERRY.

*Thomas Terry*—Reside in Parkville, Platte County; Mr. Rowe lived in Platte County great share 1857; was there when Geo. S. Park's press was thrown into the river; *I have heard of speeches and resolutions made but it come out into the territory and say; they wanted me to go with them to Parkville, and I told them I would not do that, I told Missouri same as; it is the universal say there, and I think, that they have searched over here at every election; I have seen men who were not noticed with the destruction of Park's Press who came here here and voted; the witness named many men who had come over who were concerned with the throwing of the press into the river; the witness said that they threw it into the river because it belonged to the Emigrant Aid Company; don't think there were more than thirty men concerned with the throwing of the Press into the river; I am personally acquainted with Dr. Tebbs; he did not reside in the territory at the time he was elected; he lived in Platte County after he voted here; the Doctor himself won't deny it; he is the man; I know a man; I have a cousin in Howard County, who told me that he was hired to come and vote; the witness said that he should have to suffer for what he had testified here.*

# PRESBYTERIAN GENERAL ASSEMBLIES.

## Ninth Day's Proceedings.

### OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**Concerning Correspondence with the New-School—Professors Elected—Disabled Ministry—Stillwater Again Agitated.**

MONDAY, May 26.

The proceedings opened with devotional exercises.

Mr. S. J. CRESSING disclaimed the title of "Rev.," which had been applied to him.

NO CORRESPONDENCE WITH THE NEW SCHOOL.

Mr. M. PETTIGRILL, of Londonderry Presbytery, moved that a fraternal correspondence be entered into with the New School General Assembly, and desired to have the mattered referred to the Committee on Correspondence.

The motion was seconded by several voices.

Rev. Dr. PHILLIPS, of New-York, opposed the motion; how could this Assembly open a correspondence with a body which pretended to be itself?

A Commissioner wished to make a suggestion.

A VOICE—Not in relation to this motion.

Loud cries of "Question, question."

Mr. PETTIGRILL thereupon offered to withdraw the motion, and did so, when it was instantly renewed in another part of the house.

A motion to lay the whole matter *on the table* was then made, and not admitting of debate, was carried by a vote of two to one.

The Church Extension Committee was elected according to previous notice.

COLLEGE PROFESSORSHIPS.

Rev. Mr. CORBAD moved a postponement of the election of a fourth Professor in the Western Theological Seminary, (the order of the day,) until the Directors had acted in the matter. He contended that he application for the establishment of this Professorship had been made by any parties who were authorized to ask.

Rev. Dr. MARSHALL expressed surprise at this motion of his young brother.

Mr. CORBAD—I told you I should make it.

Dr. MARSHALL replied that he did not so understand, and added that he hoped the vote in favor would be unanimous.

Some further debate occurred, and then, on motion of Dr. MARSHALL, the Assembly heard Rev. Dr. HERMON, of Pittsburg, the pioneer of the Presbyterian Church, west of the Alleghanies. He said it was the desire of the Board to have this Professorship, and argued ably in favor of the measure.

Judge FINE moved that Rev. Dr. PLUMER be heard for five minutes. Amended to "ten minutes," and then to "indefinitely," amidst much laughter, and the motion to hear the Doctor indefinitely was put and carried.

Mr. PLUMER urged the importance of the appointment of the Professor, and pledged, on behalf of those whom he could not name, but who stood ready to aid the work by their hundreds and thousands, that if such a Professor were appointed as the friends of the Seminary wanted, he would receive support. Dr. P. paid a high compliment to Dr. HERMON. In conclusion, he was earnest in his plea for the new Chair; if it was denied, it would be evidence of a disposition to crush the institution.

Rev. Dr. MATHEWS called for the previous question.

The previous question was put, but not sustained.

Rev. Mr. CORBAD took the platform and explained his position. He felt hurt at the insinuations which seemed to have been thrown out that he was an enemy of the institution. He denied the imputation.

Rev. Mr. BEATTIE, who nominated Dr. HALSEY for the Professorship, wished his position understood. In making the nomination he had acted from his knowledge of Dr. HALSEY's worth, and from consultation with no man.

The motion to postpone action till the Board of Directors had acted was *lost*. The original matter came up and put to vote.

The vote was taken by ballot.

Rev. Dr. RONDEBS, of New-Jersey, and Rev. Mr. FRAME were appointed Tellers.

Members voted, and the Tellers retired. They afterwards reported as follows: For Dr. R. W. DICKINSON, of New-York, 176; HALSEY 58; BLANK 5. Dr. DICKINSON was elected.

The House then proceeded to the third order of the day, the election of a Professor on Danville Theological Seminary.

Rev. Mr. COOMBS and Rev. JAMES WILLIAMSON were appointed Tellers. The vote was by ballot, and resulted in the election of Rev. STUART ROBINSON, D. D., of Baltimore, by the following vote:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Stuart Robinson | 130 | Mark Hopkins | 1 |
| Blank | 50 | N. L. Rice | 1 |
| J. C. Young | 1 | L. Miller | 1 |
| D. X. Junkin | 1 | J. H. Gray | 1 |
| Total | | | 186 |

Majority for Dr. Robinson ..... 56

While the Tellers were out,

THE EXCURSION.

Rev. Dr. HARRISON moved a vote of thanks to the Governors of the Arsenhouse, and an expression of the Assembly's gratification at their visit; carried unanimously.

THE DISABLED MINISTRY.

The report on a Fund for disabled Ministers was called up, and discussed for the remainder of the day with much feeling.

One member held that it was rarely possible for a minister to lay by anything for the support of his family in after years; and so he had never married. He said he could never feel the disposition to ask any lady to share his fortunes when he saw that he could not be assured of a comfortable support for her.

Others in the house held that the Church is bound in honor to support its disabled or superannuated ministry.

Rev. Dr. TRUMBULL made a powerful argument upon the general principles involved in this question, holding that the ministry should not have inducements held out to them to enter upon the work of the Church, and ended by moving an indefinite postponement of the whole subject.

The motion was seconded by several voices, and then the business gave way for a half-hour's recess.

After recess, Rev. Dr. RICE opposed indefinite postponement, and urged the necessity of some kind of action.

Instances of ministerial destitution were given by several parties.

Dr. TRUMBULL withdrew his motion.

Rev. Dr. JUNKIN then proposed to strike out the pecuniary part of the preamble of the Committee's Report, (before published,) and all after the word "Resolved," to substitute therefor a new series of resolutions, substantially as follows:

1. Recommending to the Presbyteries to take such action as they can, by bringing the subject of the *Disabled Ministers to the notice of the Churches.*

2. That the Ministers and Church Sessions be requested to obtain contributions, which shall be forwarded to the Trustees of the General Assembly, to be by them disbursed upon application of a Presbytery or a Committee of Presbytery; the Board to report at the next General Assembly.

3. That a Committee be appointed to digest and report at the next General Assembly a scheme for future proceedings.

The substitute was warmly debated; but the discussion was cut short by the hour of adjournment, (5 o'clock,) at which time a recess was taken till 8.

EVENING SESSION.

At the evening session, all the resolutions offered by Dr. JUNKIN were unanimously adopted. It was resolved, accordingly, to appoint a Committee of five to report upon a permanent plan of relief for disabled ministers and their widows and orphans.

Rev. Dr. BROWNE had received a letter from the Philadelphia Corporation, offering to entertain any proposition to enlarge the sphere of their influence.

Committees were appointed to apprise the newly elected Professors of their election.

STILLWATER.

After much rambling discussion, the Stillwater case was again taken up.

Dr. SEMPLE, who had the floor when this subject was last up, made a speech sustaining the complaint of the Presbytery of Stillwater. The name of Stillwater was either a misnomer or it was much misunderstood. For the place had been in agitation for twenty years past.

Rev. Mr. BAIRD moved that the roll be called. Lost.

Chancellor JONES, of Pa., held that the acts of the revising Court can never take place till the acts of the inferior Courts are finished.

Many lay members, chiefly legal practitioners, occupied the remainder of the evening in a discussion of the points involved in the general business of Session, Presbytery, Synod and General Assembly.

After two hours had been occupied in this way, a [illegible]

NEW SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

**Concerning the Church Psalmist—The Anti-Slavery Protest, &c.**

MONDAY, May 26.

The Assembly met at 9 A. M., pursuant to adjournment.

After the customary devotions,

Mr. EDWARD GRAHAM, of Connecticut, a Commissioner whose attendance had been delayed up to the present time by illness, presented his credentials and took his seat.

Rev. Mr. CRAMBLAIN, of Philadelphia, submitted the report of the Committee to whom had been referred the report on Publication. It recommended, among other things, the setting apart of the first Sabbath in December for the purpose of collecting $20,000 to aid the Committee on Publication in its various operations; and empowered them to purchase, at a reasonable price, the *Church Psalmist* of Dr. BEMAN, and other books commonly in use in the Churches, for the purpose of attaining uniformity in the psalmody.

Rev. Dr. ROSS moved the postponement of the consideration of the report until 11 o'clock.

Some discussion followed, which resulted in the acceptance of the report, and the defeat of the motion to postpone.

Rev. S. B. BROWNIE moved the adoption of the report.

WM. H. SMITH, of Mississippi, asked the Moderator what authority there was in the Scripture for a church to establish a publication house with authority to call away ministers from their charges to attend to the business of publication?

THE MODERATOR—I must decline to answer that question. I cannot refer to chapter and verse. (Laughter.)

Mr. SMITH was obliged to confess that he was rather old fogyish—that he thought all this extension and elaboration of machinery was calculated to make the Church intensely denominational, and instead of presenting the great work of preaching Christ's Gospel by the living ministry was drifting into a more system of denominational extension by means of books. For himself, he would not feel justified in giving a dime to this Publication Committee.

Rev. Dr. ROSS of West Tennessee, differed with his brother. He advocated denominational progress, and attributed the growth and extent of the Old School to the prevalence of that spirit within it. As to the congregative system, he considered, he would have no hesitation in proclaiming, though neither a prophet nor the son of a prophet, that the moment the copartnership ceased to be profitable to either party, that moment would the losing party withdraw.

Rev. Mr. SOCKMAN, of Hamilton, Ohio, would answer the first speaker (Mr. SMITH) by referring him to the command, "Preach the Gospel to every creature." That was as direct, and explicit and unequivocal a command in relation to the 6th section of this body in regard to the report of the Publication Committee as any command could be.

Rev. Mr. BRADDUM, of Penn., thought the Church had suffered much from the fear of being considered sectarian. He was convinced that the results of this publication movement were well calculated to advance the unity of the Church. He would be very glad to contribute for the purposes of this Committee on the first Sabbath in December, and hoped the enterprise would meet with universal encouragement.

Rev. Mr. PARKER believed the liberal party would be the first express train in the millennium, whilst the old fogies would be sure to come last. He had once been a Congregationalist, and believed there was nothing inconsistent between that and good Presbyterians. He came into the New School because it was the most liberal, though, perhaps, if he had known that certain tendencies would be exhibited in the Assembly he might not have entered it. He disliked the grasping spirit manifested by some men here, but he loved the Presbyterian Church, and hoped its action would be marked by broad, liberal and comprehensive ideas of fraternity and progress.

Rev. Mr. GRIFFIN approved the report, on the whole, but did not see the advisability of naming the sum, though he did not think that sum too high.

The Moderator suggested the advisability of taking the resolutions separately.

Rev. HARVEY CURTIS approved of the general objects of the report as to publication, not as opposed to any other publication enterprise, but to embody and perpetuate and extend a knowledge of the distinctive theology of the Presbyterian Church, which he was convinced was infinitely the best theological system founded on the Bible.

Mr. PARKER, of St. Louis, sustained the first resolution, and on being put to the Assembly it was adopted almost unanimously.

It was moved by Mr. GRIFFIN to amend the second resolution, by leaving out any specific sum.

Rev. J. C. WARNER was of opinion that if $20,000 was the sum really wanted, it should be specifically mentioned; if more were wanted, that the amount specified should be fifteen or twenty thousand dollars more.

Mr. BALDWIN said it was just as easy, and more desirable, to have a liberal Church than a stingy one. It was time now to begin to show that a Christian people appreciated the demands of Christianity. The backwardness of the churches in contributing for church objects was attributable to the ministers, whom the Assembly had led into the belief that they had exhibited already a large amount of liberality. They must be made to feel that it was a duty and a privilege to contribute to the means for advancing the cause of Christianity. He would move that the sum be raised to $50,000.

Rev. Dr. ROSS seconded the motion.

Rev. Mr. DUNNING supported the amendment of Mr. GRIFFIN, in order that through the sufficiency of the fund the Committee might be enabled to reduce the price of their publications. He suggested the advisability of publishing a tract to bring the subject before the people.

Rev. Mr. WARNER, of Cayuga, was opposed to leaving out any specified sum, and was opposed to having any sum more than $50,000 substituted.

Rev. Mr. SMITH reiterated his former arguments. Here, he said, was a sum of $30,000 to be appropriated for publishing books, whilst last year the amount raised for spreading abroad the Gospel of Christ through the living ministry was but $4,000. This, he argued, was depreciating the pulpit.

Rev. Mr. WILLETT opposed the original resolution on the ground that it was unnecessary to raise $50,000 for such a purpose as that proposed. If a brother wanted to publish a book on theology, would he not prefer to put it in the hands of a publishing firm well known and one which would secure for the book an extended and indiscriminate sale, instead of having it published by a denominational establishment?

Rev. Mr. WARNER said the question was not whether the Assembly should initiate the movement, but whether they should properly carry out a movement to which they were openly pledged, and which they had already begun.

Rev. Mr. CHAMBERLAIN wished to have the day extended to the 1st of January, and moved an amendment to that effect.

Rev. Dr. SPRAG thought that by uniting and concentrating the efforts of all the churches on a single day the success would be greater, and that would not preclude individuals from aiding the fund afterwards.

The question on Mr. SEMPLE's amendment was put and lost.

The question now recurred on Mr. BALDWIN's amendment to increase that sum to $50,000.

Rev. Dr. SYRACUSE, of Newark, hoped the amendment would be carried. When he announced to his congregation, yesterday, that the church erection fund of $100,000 had been completed, the feeling, as he was able to gather it from their countenances, was this, "Thank God, we have accomplished one great work, and are ready to undertake another."

Rev. Dr. SPRAG hoped the Assembly would make the attempt on the smallest scale consistent with due effectiveness. The sum fixed on by the Committee was named, he presumed, after due consultation.

Rev. Dr. SPRAG agreed with the previous speaker, and for the reason that this was not the only object for which money was needed.

Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD agreed with Drs. SPRAG and SPRAG, and thought it might not be ill-advised to postpone this matter, though he would not propose that that course *should* be adopted, because there seemed to be a feeling on the part of the brethren to have the matter proceeded with.

Mr. BITTERMAN opposed the asking of $50,000 when only $30,000 was needed. That was, calculated, he said, to cast suspicion on the movement and the Church.

The Moderator explained that $50,000 was, as he supposed, really wanted, but the Committee preferred to ask a smaller sum; because it would answer their present purposes, and they hardly expected to get more.

A Commissioner from Ohio said the people out West were opposed to this great machine, to this metropolitan centralization, and to the intense denominationalism connected with its operation.

Rev. Dr. SPRAGUE, who had renewed Mr. BALDWIN's motion to raise the sum specified to $50,000, asked leave to withdraw it, which was granted. The amendment was withdrawn accordingly.

Rev. Mr. HENRY DARLING, of Philadelphia, vindicated the action of the Committee; he asserted the need for such an enterprise, and disclaimed the charge that the movement was intensely denominational.

The question on the second resolution in its original form was then put, and carried affirmatively by a large majority.

The third resolution was now put to the Assembly, whereupon

Rev. H. DARLING moved as an amendment to strike out the words "or any other psalm or hymn-book used in our churches."

Rev. Mr. HALE was opposed to the amendment as tying up the Committee in an unbusiness-like way.

Rev. Mr. AIKMAN, of Newark, agreed with Dr. BEMAN in the belief that his book was infinitely superior to any other book of the kind—that it was so far above that used by the Old School as one book could be better than another.

Rev. Dr. MILES thought that the resolution in its original form gave the most discretionary powers to the Committee, and wanted to have the power limited.

[illegible]

Rev. Dr. BEMAN, after a [illegible] speech, said he could not be ready for it.

Mr. BALDWIN, [illegible] the amendment would [illegible] the matter would be left to the discretion of the Committee, who, as all must allow, were competent men. The Assembly was indebted to the publishers of the Church Psalmist, which was used in Pennsylvania and elsewhere.

Dr. BEMAN denied in the first place that the Assembly were indebted to the publishers of the Parish Psalmist. When the Church Psalmist was adopted by the Assembly in 1843, the Parish Psalmist was not in existence. The latter was adopted first by the Presbytery of Philadelphia, and subsequently by the Synod of Pennsylvania, and was introduced surreptitiously, because it was the only hymn book used in the churches, that had not been formally approved by the Assembly. He would never consent to have the Assembly purchase a book to cut out one already its own by adoption, instead of purchasing his book, which it had formally approved. The Church Psalmist was arranged to please the West and South. He admitted there were some things in the book that might be improved, but the material for those improvements might be found in a thousand places.

AFTER RECESS.

Rev. Dr. FAIRCHILD explained, at some length, the connection of the Assembly with the *Church Psalmist*, and hoped the Committee would not be restricted in the powers ceded to them, in the report of the Committee.

Dr. BEMAN replied. He wished he were able to present the Assembly with his book, and he would do so cheerfully. He hoped the amendment would prevail.

Mr. BALDWIN thought, as a business man, that the Committee should not be limited to the power to purchase this single book. The matter was fully discussed in the Committee, and it was thought desirable that the Committee should be enabled to buy all the good books of the sort in use by the Church.

Rev. Dr. SPRAG asked whether the Assembly would entrust to any Committee the power to buy a set of books and settle for them the character of the Psalmist which the Churches were to use.

Dr. FAIRCHILD asserted that men as competent to judge as any of the members of that Committee regarded the *Parish Psalmody* as the best book of the sort. He hoped the Assembly would not empower Committee to purchase but that book.

Rev. Mr. WING called for the reading of the resolution, and said he thought the clause which it had been moved to strike out, did not require of the Committee to buy any other books than the Church Psalmist.

After a few remarks from Rev. Dr. AIKMAN, Rev. Mr. HOLLEY, Rev. Mr. PARKER, Rev. Dr. BURGE, Rev. Mr. LANDMAN and Mr. BALDWIN, the question was put on the resolution as amended, and carried affirmatively.

Mr. BALDWIN now moved that the whole resolution be stricken out.

Dr. BEMAN made a few remarks, and was followed by

Dr. BRAINERD, who sustained Mr. BALDWIN.

Dr. BEMAN replied, and

Judge DARLING followed.

Dr. BRAINERD stated the difficulty to be this, that the Assembly had not the advantage of dealing directly with the compiler, and thus while publishing the book should have the profits. If the matter were referred to three men on the understanding that this Church Psalmist alone must be purchased and no other, the question for them to settle would be one between Aiken holding the right to publish who had derived a profit from it and the Assembly.

Mr. BALDWIN, Mr. PARKER, Mr. BURGE, Dr. BEMAN, and Mr. WILLIS severally addressed the Assembly.

Eventually a motion to postpone the whole matter was put and carried by a large majority, on the understanding, apparently, that the action of the previous Assembly at St. Louis authorized the Committee to continue and terminate the negotiation in reference to the purchase of this Church Psalmist, if it so pleased them.

Rev. Mr. DARLING explained that the motion just carried took the matter entirely out of the hands of the Committee for the present.

The Moderator so understood the effect of the vote.

Rev. Mr. AIKMAN moved for a reconsideration.

Rev. Mr. BROWNIE seconded the motion. It was carried.

Rev. Mr. AIKMAN now moved to amend the resolution by substituting "or" for "and" in the clause which had been moved to be stricken out.

Hon. Mr. NAUMAN explained that the resolution as amended has been adopted.

It was moved and carried, therefore, to reconsider the resolution as amended.

This brought the resolution back to its original form.

It was moved and seconded that the word "or" be substituted for "and" before the words, "any other book."

Mr. BEMAN moved as another amendment, that the words, "cause to be purchased or compiled a book of psalms and hymns" be substituted.

The previous amendment to substitute "or" for "and," was withdrawn.

In the interval, while the resolution was being repeated,

Dr. ADAMS moved that the thanks of the Assembly be tendered to the Governors of the Almshouse and the Superintendent of the House for the Reformation of Juvenile Delinquents. Carried.

Reports on Synodical Records were received and approved.

On motion of Rev. Mr. AIKMAN, the thanks of the Assembly were also given to the Committee of Arrangements.

The resolution as amended was put, when

Rev. Dr. BEMAN said the Assembly was going to put itself into a scrape. His book was already in use in two-thirds of the churches; next year, if this resolution was carried, the book would be pushed into the remaining third of the churches, and then did anybody think the Committee would compile a better book, or if they offered another book to supply its place, would the cause of uniformity be thereby promoted?

Mr. HALSTEAD, a lay Commissioner, said the longer this subject was talked about the more evident it was that the Assembly wanted to get this book, and, therefore, the more valuable it was becoming to the publishers.

A motion to adjourn was put and lost.

Mr. KETCHUM moved as a substitute that the Committee on Church Psalmody be continued, and be empowered to negotiate with Dr. BEMAN and the proprietors of the *Church Psalmist*, and report to the next General Assembly.

Dr. BRAINERD hoped that would be voted down.

Dr. SMITH hoped the amendment of Mr. BEMAN, empowering the Committee to cause to be compiled a hymn book, would not be adopted. That would involve an expense of $600 for a compiler, and to do it well required much ability and labor.

Dr. BURGE made a brief speech, and after some more discussion, the Assembly adjourned till 7 o'clock in the evening.

EVENING SESSION.

The consideration of the resolution offered as a substitute for the third recommended by the Committee to whom had been referred the report of the Publication Committee, was resumed, and, after some discussion, the substitute was adopted.

The subsequent resolutions of the report were put and carried.

The report was then put *in gross* and adopted unanimously in its amended form, as follows:

The Committee to whom were referred the reports of the Publication Committee and of "The Trustees of the Presbyterian House" respectfully report:

That they commend the spirit of the resolutions and the course of action which has been pursued by those bodies the past year. Your Committee believe that there is an important field to be occupied by the Publication Committee without interference with the Societies whose object is to supply a more special evangelical literature. It is necessary, also, that the Committee should have a house in which their operations may be carried on, and which may be used for other purposes connected with our Church.

It appears from the reports that three objects are now particularly engaging the attention of the Publication Committee, and the Board of Trustees, viz: the necessary arrangements for a uniform Psalm and Hymn Book for the whole Church; the endowment of the Committee with a suitable capital for carrying on its operations; and the raising of funds to complete the payment for the Presbyterian House, agreeably to the plan adopted by the General Assembly in 1854. These objects strike your Committee as reasonable and important, and in view of the whole case, they recommend the following resolutions, viz:

*Resolved*, 1st That the Reports of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, and of the Board of Trustees of *the Presbyterian House*, be approved, and that extracts from the same be published in the Minutes of the Assembly, at the discretion of the Stated Clerk.

2. That in view of the ends of these Institutions, for the purpose of securing uniformity in Church Psalmody, of enlarging the Publication Committee, and of liquidating the debt contracted by the Board of the Presbyterian House agreeably to the plan agreed upon by the General Assembly of 1854, it be and hereby is recommended to all Churches and congregations to take up a simultaneous collection on the first Sabbath in December next, and to contribute the sum of *twenty thousand dollars* for these objects—one-half of which is to be appropriated to the Publication Committee for the two objects first mentioned, and the other one-half to the Trustees of the Presbyterian House for the last object mentioned, and that, in case that less than the sum named be raised to relieve the debt, it be equally divided between the two bodies for the respective purposes mentioned.

3. In order to preserve uniformity in Church Psalmody, that the Publication Committee be authorized to negotiate with the compilers and proprietors of the *Church Psalmist* and *Parish Psalmody* for the use of their books in the Church, on such reasonable terms, but for such terms only as shall be agreed upon between them and the Committee, that they be instructed to inquire whether a new book of Psalms and Hymns may not be compiled, which shall meet all our wants, and to report in this matter to the next General Assembly.

4. That the Publication Committee be hereby authorized to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to obtain a charter to enable them more securely to carry on their operations, and to secure the ends for which they were established.

5. That the following persons when form an office in the City of New-York, now existing and known as the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, viz: Rev. Drs. Phillips, Musgrave, Parker, Hall, Hoge, Jr., Dr. Ker, George Delancey, Mr. Isaac Henry Bonnell, be and hereby are constituted a corporation, under the name of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, with all the powers and privileges usual to such corporations, and that the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly be requested to forward to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, a copy of the Minutes of the Assembly, with the above resolutions, and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Publication Committee be requested to call a meeting of the Board of Trustees, at such time and place as he may deem most convenient, for the purpose of organizing the Board, and of carrying into effect the resolutions of the Assembly.

6. That the Committee be authorized to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to obtain a charter to enable them more securely to carry on their operations, and to secure the ends for which they were established.

7. That the following persons when form an office in the City of New-York, now existing and known as the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, viz: Rev. Drs. Phillips, Musgrave, Parker, Hall, Hoge, Jr., Dr. Ker, George Delancey, Mr. Isaac Henry Bonnell, be and hereby are constituted a corporation, under the name of the Trustees of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, with all the powers and privileges usual to such corporations, and that the Stated Clerk of the General Assembly be requested to forward to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Publication Committee, a copy of the Minutes of the Assembly, with the above resolutions, and the Secretary of the Board of Trustees of the Presbyterian Publication Committee be requested to call a meeting of the Board of Trustees, at such time and place as he may deem most convenient, for the purpose of organizing the Board, and of carrying into effect the resolutions of the Assembly.

6. That the Committee be authorized to apply to the Legislature of Pennsylvania to obtain a charter to enable them more securely to carry on their operations, and to secure the ends for which they were established.

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## MARKET REPORTS.

MONDAY, May 26—6 P. M.

COTTON.—The sales of this article to-day footed up 1,100 bales Upland and Mobile at prices ruling much in favor of the buyer, and closing heavy at the following quotations: 10½c for Upland Middling; 11c for Gulf for Ordinary; and 11½c for Middling. The sales of Orleans are very small, and prices are nominally lower. The sales of Texas are 300 bales, at 11½c for Middling. The sales of Alabama are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Mobile are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Florida are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Georgia are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of South Carolina are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of North Carolina are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Virginia are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Tennessee are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Kentucky are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Ohio are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Indiana are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Illinois are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Missouri are 100 bales, at 11c for Middling. The sales of Arkansas

New-York Daily Times.

MAY 27, 1856.

PUBLISHED DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY.

OFFICE, No. 113 NASSAU-ST., cor. of Spruce.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The Advertisements intended for our Weekly should be in by Saturday noon. Those for the Tri-Weekly should be in the day before.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.

Up to 3 o'clock this morning nothing had been seen of the *Baltic* at Sandy Hook.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, the Special Committee on the Sumner Assault asked for, and received, permission to send for persons and papers. A petition was presented from 15,000 citizens of California, asking for a wagon road across that State with the East. A bill was also introduced for the construction of two military roads in the West. Mr. FOOTE made a speech on the admission of Kansas, in opposition to Mr. SEWARD's plan. Mr. SEWARD introduced a bill relative to new discoveries of guano. In the House, Mr. BALL, of Ohio, obtained a suspension of the rules for the introduction of a resolution calling for information in regard to work on the Capitol and Post-Office extension, and went on to show that large sums of money had been unnecessarily expended. The resolution passed. Mr. KELLY, of New-York, obtained leave to print a speech on the New-York Democracy.

**A Candle not to be Put Out.**

It is just three hundred years, and a few odd days over, since the brave martyr LATIMER said to his companion at the stake, "Be of good comfort, Master RIDLEY, and play the man; we shall this day light such a candle by God's grace in England, as, I trust, shall never be put out." Rarely these immortal words were spoken there have been a good many candles lighted, whose flames have cast a lurid glare over the earth, but not one, not even that of Moscow, will burn so long and spread its brilliant light so far as the candle just lighted in Kansas, and to be known hereafter in History as the BURNING OF LAWRENCE. One of the poets of New-England wrote nearly half a century ago:

"When blood and fire in wild unholy days,
Darkened the land and made the faggot blaze,
One gathered from their pilgrim toil unfurled,
And Freedom planted in the Western world."

What was then spoken of the remote past has now returned to us and is a part of the present time; the wild unholy days have returned, and light zeal has once more bared his red arm and made the faggot blaze. The intelligence which we published yesterday, and which the telegraphic dispatches of last night from Chicago confirm, of the destruction of Lawrence, is as strange and impossible, as if we were to publish an account of the hanging of witches in Salem, or the scourging of Quakers at the Cart's tail in Boston. In fact such a backward lapse as that would be more probable than that a town should actually have been destroyed within the boundaries of the United States, and by the Federal authorities, too, as a punishment to its inhabitants for daring to prohibit Slavery from their Territory.

But this strange and startling intelligence is a matter of fact, and so accustomed have the people of the North become to the lawless acts of the bigots of Slavery, the aggressive finesse of the South, that the announcements of the numerous outrages in Kansas are received with hardly more excitement than the news of the investment of Sebastopol, or the fall of a Russian fortress. The recent outrages in Washington, however, have elicited sufficient proof that the heart of the North is not so callous as it has seemed, and that the spirit still lives which animated our pilgrim sires and nerved the revolutionary fathers. A candle has been lighted in Kansas, as shall never, by God's grace, be put out. The enemies of Freedom have overreached themselves, as they will very soon begin to discover.

The history of the destruction of Lawrence is still extremely vague as to the results in loss of life, and the "fears" that Governor REEDER and others have hanged do not appear to be based upon any positive information. The town, however, is bad enough at the best, and that the thriving settlement of Lawrence, which had become a busy town, with all the indications of prosperity and enterprise, with its mills, dwellings, school houses, stores and churches, has been destroyed by the fell spirit of Slavery, and its inhabitants driven from their homes and occupations, is a fearful fact that cannot be doubted.

But this will be but a temporary triumph of Missouri ruffianism, and the interests of Slavery will not be advanced an inch by the lawless violence of its myrmidons.

Mr. [illegible], Editor of the Boston *Post*, and Mr. [illegible], Custom House Collector at Boston—both Federal office-holders, being at Washington on their way to the Cincinnati Convention, paid BROOKS of South Carolina the special compliment of a dinner. Being Massachusetts men they probably took that method of testifying their regard for the sentiment paid their own State, by the brutal and cowardly assault made by BROOKS upon SUMNER. Such incidents go further than any possible argument to demonstrate the extent of moral depravity. Is there any possible degradation to which a Massachusetts man will not descend in the pursuit of the rewards of office, or the hope of preferment? Let history answer. There is, it seems, no lower depth found. Great [illegible] Boston.

## Violence in Congress.

The Pittsburg *Gazette*, in speaking of the outrageous assault upon Mr. SUMNER, says of the fact that Southern men have for a long time been supporting Northern men in the brutality of the minions of Slavery, [illegible] on failure of the threats which the South will be compelled to make in reference to this matter:

"It is time, now, to inaugurate a change. It can no longer be concealed that all the blows shall come from one side. If Southern men will resort to the use of revolvers and cowhides, Northern men, then, must be given *look for blow*. Fortresses and Medical department are lost upon these Southern Persons. It were as well to throw pearls before swine as turn one cheek to them when the other is smitten. Under the circumstances now prevailing, neither religion nor manhood requires submission to such outrages. *Northern men must defend themselves; and if we find Southern gentlemen will not fight, when attacked, let us find those who will.*"

This feeling will be very widely aroused by the course of current events at Washington. If these instances of brutality were isolated and accidental,—if they were merely the results of individual passion, and were properly regarded and branded by the great mass of the representatives and people of the Southern States, they would be so treated at the North. The temper of the public mind in the Free States is utterly averse to violence of every kind, and uniformly regards a resort to it, under any circumstances, as disgraceful to the country and the age. Northern men will come very reluctantly to the conclusion that such demonstrations of barbarism and brutality as have become common at Washington, are parts of a systematic crusade in support of Slavery, and against all who refuse assent to its demands. But everything indicates that this is really the truth of the case. BROOKS and KEITT, in their declarations made in the House of Representatives, designed to repel the impression that the assault on SUMNER was a concerted act, gave it fresh confirmation. BROOKS rose to "take upon himself the entire responsibility," and to "state, upon the honor of a gentleman, that not a human being on earth knew *when* or *where* the transaction would take place." And Mr. KEITT also rose to say that "he did not know the *time* nor the *place* where this act was to be committed." The very form of this denial amounts to a confession that the intention to commit the assault, at some time and in some place, was well known in advance. The Baltimore *American*, a paper likely, from its position and its political sentiments, to take the most favorable view of this affair for the perpetrators which justice would allow, confesses that the proceedings in Congress indicate that the assault "was not simply the result of impetuous passion upon the part of one individual, who felt himself personally called upon to revenge the obloquy thrown upon a relative, *but that it was a premeditated affair, to which other representatives of South Carolina gave their countenance.*" What other inference, indeed, than that the brutal attack was a concerted and premeditated attempt at assassination, can be drawn from the fact that *sixty-eight* members of the House, embracing all the members of the Administration Party from the Slave States, were found willing to vote *against any inquiry whatever* into the circumstances of the affair? What inference, moreover, can be drawn from such language as we quoted yesterday from the two Virginia journals, but this,—that the advocates and champions of Slavery everywhere are determined to crush all freedom of debate in Congress upon this subject, by the bowie-knife and the bludgeon if other weapons fail? When such a paper as the Richmond *Whig*,—one of the oldest and most influential political papers in Virginia, an earnest advocate of Mr. FILLMORE, and a professed opponent of all ultra and extreme views on sectional issues, rehearses the details of the assault and exclaims, "*We are rejoiced at this;*" and adds, "*We trust the ball may be kept in motion,*—SEWARD *and others should catch it next,*"—what are Northern men to think—and what are they to do? There are thousands of them who will come to the conclusion of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, and say that, if the champions of Slavery bring into political debates the pistol and the bowie-knife,—*if* they systematically appeal to brute force to overawe and intimidate Northern men, they must be met upon their own ground and with their own weapons. The North is not left at liberty to make a choice. Unless Free-State representatives are to abandon their duty and surrender their rights of speech and of action, they must protect themselves against brutality by the only weapons which will be of any avail. If they go to Washington,—not to meet with gentlemen and statesmen, but with brutes and savage bullies, they must take the weapons which the nature of the warfare demands.

## The Washington Outrage—The Duty of Prosecution.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

In the rumors of the barbarian Border Missourians upon the civilized settlers of Kansas, as well as in the cowardly assault of the bully BROOKS upon a defenceless man whom he would never have dared attack at liberty, is exhibited a collision between the Atrocious notions of absolute individual independence and unlimited right of feud which have descended from the Assassins of Syria and from the thieving mediæval Barons of Europe to the "chivalry" of the Southern United States on one hand, and the civilized Northern idea of self-restraint and appeal to law for redress of wrongs on the other.

Washington less a arena where these gladiators are attempting to perfect the savage victory of their brutal retrogressive barbarisms over our Northern civilization; and once more to celebrate the abortive conquest of Right by Might—of Matter over Mind.

Now, it is the bounden duty of those who, in that dangerous amphitheatre, are representing the peaceful Northern enlightenment, to represent it fully. Therefore, those Northern men who, being there, assaulted by ruffians, do not do their utmost to enforce the decreed penalties of the law upon such criminals, or gravely. It was, we apprehend, Mr. GREELEY's duty to make every exertion for the enforcement upon Rust, of Arkansas, of the legal penalties for assault and battery. Not for revenge, nor either punishment or reform; but simply for the sake of asserting the Northern principle of protection by law of [illegible] right.

Upon the [illegible] as hitherto stated, BROOKS, of South [illegible] is guilty of assault and battery, with [illegible] upon Senator SUMNER. Mr. SUMNER will not [illegible] or misconstruction [illegible] any intelligent [illegible] acting accordingly; for none could think [illegible] capable of revenge upon such a brute as BROOKS [illegible] to be hoped, however, that he will [illegible] prosecute unknown criminal [illegible] and, if found [illegible] according to [illegible] of Kansas.

We apprehend that the difficulty in this case will not arise from any failure on Mr. SUMNER's part to prosecute. But he might as well blow against a northwest hurricane as expect to obtain, from such Courts as he is compelled to resort to, justice in such a case as this. The Criminal Courts of the District of Columbia are not likely to inflict any punishment worthy of the name upon a man for no greater offence than attempting to murder an Anti-Slavery Senator. The only quarter likely to do justice in this case is the House of Representatives. The dominant majority in the Senate, judging from the action already taken, are much more likely to tender Mr. BROOKS a vote of thanks than to inflict the penalty which his infamous outrage merits. The Senate seems utterly lost to all sense of self-respect. Every instinct of dignity and regard for its own rights seems to have been utterly and hopelessly smothered in its paramount subserviency to Slavery. We have no reason to doubt that the servile Pro-Slavery majority in that body would look complacently upon the murder of any one of its members who should resist the extension or the supremacy of Slavery. We know nothing in history that surpasses in baseness, its prostrate and crawling servility. In the House of Representatives the majority is made up of a different class of men;—and we look to them for a vindication of Congressional privileges and freedom of speech. The Committee which has been appointed in that body, is one from which the country expects prompt and energetic action. There can be neither excuse nor pretext for delay in the investigation. All the witnesses to the transaction are within easy reach, and the affair itself was so simple that no ingenuity can complicate or embarrass the inquiry. We trust we shall have an early report and prompt action.

## Our Relations with England.

There seems to be little doubt as to the course which our Government will pursue, in regard to the dispute with Great Britain upon the Enlistment question. The last dispatch of the Earl of CLARENDON leaves no room whatever for longer complaining of the British Government in that connection. In that letter the British Secretary protests that if there was any infringement of the laws of the United States in the matter of enlistment, it was "contrary to the intentions and the reiterated directions" of the British Government. "Her Majesty's Government," he adds, "*unequivocally disclaim* any intention either to infringe the law, or to disregard the policy, or not to respect the sovereign rights of the United States." It is not easy to see what language could be employed that would convey to our Government a more satisfactory disavowal on the part of Great Britain, of everything in the conduct of her Government in this matter to which we have taken exception. It is full, cordial and explicit; and it is impossible that it should be responded to by our Government in other than conciliatory language. We take it for granted, therefore, that the *Union* had good warrant for its intimation, in the article which we copied on Saturday, that the disclaimer will be accepted and regarded as entirely satisfactory.

Although this may, and probably will, not alter in any way the views of our Government in regard to Mr. CRAMPTON's proceedings, nor affect its action upon them, it nevertheless deprives it of much of the importance it would otherwise possess. We do not doubt that Mr. CRAMPTON will be dismissed:—but his dismissal will now, undoubtedly, be placed upon purely personal grounds. It will be a personal act, and will not carry with it any imputation upon the action of the British Government nor give Great Britain any reasonable ground for just offence. Mr. CRAMPTON has been guilty of acts which render him no longer an acceptable representative of the British Government at Washington. This being the case, it is unquestionably our right to dismiss him and to request the English Government to send some one not obnoxious to such objections. Great Britain may not concur in the justice of the act,—but she will hardly question that the United States are the proper judges in the premises. She may promote Mr. CRAMPTON to some higher post, and thus indicate her sense of his deserts. But we do not doubt that she will readily acquiesce in the right of this country to take such action, nor that she will immediately send another resident Minister to Washington.

## Our Difficulties with Denmark.

It is certainly not surprising that amidst so many exciting and important questions of foreign policy the Sound Dues question should have been, as it were, lost sight of. But it must be remembered that our relations with Denmark remain as yet entirely unsettled, though, from what transpired at a late meeting of the Chamber of Commerce of New-York, they would appear to be in a fair way of being arranged in a manner acceptable to all parties interested.

The answer given by Mr. MARCY, to applications which had been addressed to him by a Boston firm, is indeed to the effect that the treaty with Denmark, though positively abrogated, remains in force for the present, by tacit consent from both sides, and that American ship masters are advised to pay the Sound Dues, "under protest," thereby reserving their rights in the matter.

Such an arrangement is very favorable for Denmark in so far as it allows the Government of that country ample time to continue negotiations with the European powers interested, but it is neither binding nor even official, and the difficulty may therefore turn up again at any moment, and in more than one way give rise to excitement and perhaps even to conflict.

The fact is, that the Treaty with Denmark has been abrogated since the 14th of April last, and that our relations with that country are of an entirely indefinite and uncertain character.

The Treaty being abrogated, it is not binding [illegible] to pay the Sound Dues, and will, in case of refusal, be compelled to do so by Denmark, and it even appears that in anticipation either of a refusal to pay or perhaps of an attempt to be made, by American vessels, to force the passage without stopping for payment, that Denmark has considerably increased the number of men-of-war stationed in the Sound and Belts.

There is something provoking in the attitude of Denmark, which may call forth the very demonstrations it is designed to discourage and repel, but the strong feeling exhibited by the whole country, in regard to the exaction of these dues, may have been enough to make the rulers of that little country uneasy and justify in a measure such extraordinary precautions. However this may be, it is quite time that the position assumed by our Government in regard to the Sound Dues be defined, and that the relations of the two countries be not left to the mercy of individuals and circumstances.

There is no doubt now that, owing to the prompt and determined action of our Government, the Sound Dues will speedily be abolished, but if Denmark can get an indemnity out of the European powers, we might let her have a chance. Let us either give her time till the Presidential campaign is over, or let us refuse at once to submit one day longer to the exaction—but let there be an end of the present state of things, which is compatible neither with our interests nor with our dignity as a nation.

## Another Day of Grace.

Mr. CRAMPTON was not dismissed yesterday, it seems, because the clerical force in the State Department, although they worked all day Sunday, was not sufficient to copy all the documents necessary to accompany the letter of dismissal. But the President has promised that Mr. CRAMPTON shall positively be dismissed today, and to make sure that the intelligence shall go forward by Wednesday's steamer, a premonitory dispatch has been sent to Lord CLARENDON, advising him that the representative of H. B. M. will be sent home. At least such is the tenor of our telegraphic advices from Washington.

## Old-Line Whigs.

The Old-Line Whigs are in a most uncomfortable predicament; they are more sorely puzzled than Mr. WEBSTER was in the time of TYLER. They don't know where to go, and are averse to standing still. They have got no leader, but they are blessed with an abundance of organs. The *National Intelligencer* is one of them, and yesterday it gave the old-liners a long piece of advice, the drift of which cannot be very easily discovered; the amount of it, however, is summed up in the following paragraph:

"To whatever party, then, that patriotism and the exigencies of the times may require them to unite themselves for the campaign, let them not join it as individuals and deserters, but as an *army*, marching into the field under its own banner and its own leaders in solid and imposing column, commanding respect, and free to resume its old ground after the battle is over."

The chief difficulty in following this advice will be for the Old-Liners to form themselves into an imposing column and command respect. Very little of the latter commodity, we should say, will be given to a small faction that, in such times as the present, can think more of the dead issues of the past than of the living principles which divide the country into two great opposing parties. The party of which the Old-Liners are to act as an ally is not hinted at by the *Intelligencer*.

## Massachusetts and South Carolina.

The two representative States of the Union, like the two champions of contending armies, are doomed to settle between them the great struggle which must continue to be kept up between the North and the South. It was so in the great senatorial contest between WEBSTER and HAYNE; it was so when Massachusetts sent her Ambassador to South Carolina to demand protection for her colored citizens, and when the "Nephew of his Uncle" made the savage assault upon Senator SUMNER. The contest has been transferred from Washington to the soil of the two States. In Boston, yesterday, the Senate of Massachusetts passed resolutions calling on Congress to expel the bully BROOKS from his seat for his attack upon Mr. SUMNER, while in the capitol of South Carolina a meeting was held for the purpose of presenting a memorial to her representative for his brutal assault upon the Massachusetts Senator.

## Theatrical.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—A dramatic version of Miss BRONTE'S powerful novel, called "Jane Eyre," was produced here last night with complete success. It is from the experienced, dove-tailing pen of Mr. JOHN BROUGHAM—a gentleman who has had much experience in this way, and has a keen scent for the "situations." There is a class of the audience that never can be satisfied with a dramatic version of a novel—we refer to the class that has read the novel itself. The dramatic form differs so utterly from the narrative, and in its brevity is so unsatisfactory and violent, that few novels are available for the stage. Mr. BROUGHAM has been peculiarly happy in thus bending luxuriant works of fiction to his will, and twining them into graceful dramatic garlands. He has been eminently successful in the present instance, giving us all the prominent points of the work in a succinct manner, and leaving us nothing to wish for but—the novel. The dramatic "Jane Eyre" is a powerful cast, and, whilst it stays the appetite, stimulates it for a larger meal.

There is no occasion to enter into a detail of the plot. It is sufficient to say that Mr. BROUGHAM has followed the story with as much fidelity as possible, and where necessary deviations had to be made, has made them in an orthodox and time-honored manner. The drama is decidedly powerful—the interest culminating in the fourth act, and the fifth being a kind of addendum for the satisfaction of poetic justice. There was no way of avoiding this, and it is scarcely a fault, for the audience needs a solution of the enigma with which the fourth act closes, and the fifth supplies it,—although somewhat tamely.

Miss LAURA KEENE—who has been suffering from a severe attack of sickness—made her reappearance in the character of the heroine, and by the discretion and natural warmth of her performance elevated *herself in the judgment of all who are capable of appreciating* those desirable and very rare qualities in an actress. She is a little too beautiful for the real heroine, but beauty is a fault that the coldest criticism can pardon, even *if it conflict with preconceived notions.* Mr. GEORGE JORDAN as *Rochester* was too youthful and joyous in his dress, and in his acting too violent and rapid, especially in the many delicate alternations of light and shade with which the character abounds. The high coloring of the French school is not needed in a domestic drama of this character. A refreshing draught from the fountain head will improve Mr. [illegible] Jordan. The other parts were all more or less meritorious, and the scenery, which adorned the fifth, was superior to anything of the kind we have seen for many a long year. Why is it that people on the stage always think it necessary to convert themselves into apes when they want to characterize country? A gentleman may be void of brains, but he is seldom deficient in manners. Mr. T. B. JOHNSTONE was a servant, Jerry, perhaps, when growing, and made the most of his part in a perfectly legitimate way.

The drama is placed on the stage with care, like all recent productions at this house. The gallery of the country might be improved; the most noticeable feature about it at present is, that it is new. Mr. HAZZ announced the play for repetition amid very general applause, and it may fairly be considered a success.

## Musical and Dramatic Matters.

The New-York American Music Association appears to prosper. The third grand soirée will take place on Friday evening, May 30, at Dodworth's fashionable Room. The following artists will appear: Mrs. JOHNSON, Miss Kate V. Demstock, Miss Annie Kemp, Mr. William Mason, Mr. G. W. Morgan, Mr. Allan Dodworth, Ma Cecilio Berti, Mr. G. W. Wooster, and Mr. Julius B. Meyer. The American Music Association should be sustained. . . . Mrs. HOEY will take her benefit next Saturday evening at Wallack's Theatre. . . . The Grand Tableaux and Musical Soirées of Professor KELLER are gaining rapidly in public estimation. First new tableaux will be introduced this week. . . . Madame PATIENZA gives a Grand Concert at Niblo's on Thursday evening, assisted by Mr. GORNEZIALE, Signors SIGNORI and BAGALI. . . . Mr. STUART, of Wallack's Theatre, takes a benefit on Thursday.

## Bully Brooks.

ASTORIA, N. Y., Monday, May 26, 1856.

*To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:*

I have read an article in your journal of this morning asserting that Mr. BROOKS, the perpetrator of the infamous assault on Senator SUMNER, was an Irishman. Permit me, on the part of that country, to repudiate so foul an imputation. Upon the principle on which Mr. BROOKS is made out an Irishman, half the good and half the bad men in the country are Irishmen; but, while we are denied the compliment of the good, the bad are invariably fathered on us. Mr. BROOKS is a Southerner, born in the South, and educated in the South, so far as education is permitted there, and has derived his peculiar notions of chivalry under the peculiar institutions of that chosen hemisphere. There is no country in the world in which severe defeats and rebuffs to honor prevails than in Ireland, whatever may be her other faults, and none in which such conduct as that of BROOKS would be visited with such universal social ostracism and contempt. Yours,

"AN UNMITIGATED IRISHMAN."

## South Side Enthusiasm for Pierce.

An excited gentleman in Virginia, according to the South Side *Democrat*, published in Petersburg, says he will bet that General PIERCE, if he should be nominated at Cincinnati, will carry Pennsylvania, New-Hampshire, Maine, Connecticut, New-Jersey, Illinois and Indiana, $200 on each state, or either of them.

## Central Park.

The Commissioners of the Central Park, consisting of the Mayor and Street Commissioner, appointed by an ordinance of the Common Council, have determined to proceed at once in laying out the Park; and for that purpose have invited Hon. Washington Irving, Hon. George Bancroft, Wm. C. Bryant, Esq., Stewart Brown, Esq., James Lenox, Esq., Robert J. Dillon, Esq., Charles F. Briggs, Esq., James B. Cooley, Esq., Charles H. Dana, Esq., and James Phelan, Esq., to form a consulting Board, with whom to advise as to the most practical manner of undertaking the work. This is a very praiseworthy and sensible movement on the part of the Commissioners, and is perfectly in accordance with the bill reported in the Senate, and which, doubtless, would have been passed but for the sudden adjournment of the Legislature—some of the gentlemen named by the bill being the same whom the Commissioners voluntarily resolved to their aid. The gentlemen named in this advisory Board are sufficiently well known to inspire confidence in the adoption of a suitable plan for the improvement of this important work. Although no means have been provided for the improvement of the Park, there will be considerable income derived from the rents of buildings on the ground, which will probably be sufficient to defray all the incidental expenses.

## The Heat and the Change.

The temperature on Friday, 23d, at 2 and 3 P. M., rose to 84°—at midnight was at 64°. Red lightning south in the evening. Saturday, 24th, temperature at 6 A. M. 60°, the highest at that hour this year; at 3 P. M. 86° and 91° by two thermometers, and this morning at 4 o'clock 48°, being a change of 43° since Saturday. Lightning here, severe thunder and lightning storm at Boston and severe storm south of Petersburg, Va., Saturday evening.

A similar state of atmosphere was experienced in 1848. On the 16th of May for that year temperature 84°, 17th 94° and 18th 89°, and on 20th down to 48°, also a change of 46°. My memoranda for those days record very severe thunder and lightning storms (in many places throwing down ice and hail) extending over an immense circuit, commencing at Toronto, Upper Canada, and extending to Quebec, and thence through Vermont, New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New-York, New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio and Michigan. On the 17th and 18th Lake Michigan was rolling and tossing every which way, and nearly prostrate—on 24th and 25th earthquakes closed the fearful exhibition. Many persons were killed, several wounded, buildings burnt, and buildings and vessels struck by lightning. It will be seen on reference to a map that the Provinces and States in the order I have named them form a circle, the lightning returning to itself.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, May 26, 1856. E. MERIAM.

☞ The Councilmen's Committee on Streets met, yesterday afternoon, for the purpose of hearing statements concerning the widening of Laurens-street. Nothing of general interest transpired.

## Letter from Col. Benton.

*From the St. Louis Democrat of Thursday.*

WASHINGTON CITY, May, 1856.

To Messrs. Thomas L. Price, Jacob Hall, Francis P. Blair, Jr., Stephen Rice, Jno. D. Stevenson, James Lusk, P. F. Fulkerson, E. Isbell, W. H. Chaffee, James Lindsay, Austin A. King, Harrison E. Branch and E. B. Baker.

GENTLEMEN: I have received your letter on the subject of the nominations made by the Democratic Convention at Jefferson City, and am entirely pleased with the whole of them, except the one which relates to myself. That takes me by surprise, and must remain under consideration until I return—which will be soon, as I am nearly through the occupation which has detained me here. In the meantime, if any other person was thought of for the Governor's nomination in the event of my inability to accept it, I would wish him to be brought forward at once, without awaiting any further answer from me.

It is my intention to speak on the state of public affairs when I get to Missouri, but not in the way of a canvass, nor as a candidate for any office, but to do my part as a citizen, in trying to preserve the peace and harmony of the Union, and to keep agitation and sectionalism out of our borders—two evils now besetting the whole United States, and our own State above all.

I consider a slavery agitation, (and its natural offspring, sectional antagonism,) the greatest curse, both socially and politically, which could befall our Union; and that cause is now upon us, and brought upon us deliberately, and for the worst of purposes. The Missouri Compromise line, the work of patriotic men, had stood above thirty years, and there was not one among those contriving its repeal who was not upon the record (in votes or speeches) for its support, up to the time of its abrogation; and Mr. CALHOUN himself, as late as 1848—only two years before his death, and after he had broached the doctrine of no power in Congress to legislate upon slavery in Territories—repudiated the idea of repeal, and declared that the "*attempt*" to do so would "*disturb the peace and harmony of the Union.*" It has been attempted and accomplished, and the peace and harmony of the Union has been destroyed.

Out of the repeal of this compromise has sprung forth a new test of Democracy, which consists in exacting party allegiance to the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. The first inquiry upon the virtue of this new fact is, to find out what those principles are, and the result is diametrically opposite, as it comes from one side, or the other, of the Potomac River. From the North, the answer is squatter sovereignty! we being the inherent right of the people of the Territory to decide the question of Slavery for themselves, and to have it or not, just as they please. In the South, the definition is that no people have sovereignty, and that the people of the Territories cannot, then Congress, have not a particle of power on the *subject; and the Constitution carries Slavery with it* into every Territory as soon as acquired, overrides and controlling all laws against it, and keeping it there in defiance of the people, or of Congress, until the Territory becomes a State, and excludes it. Thus the advocates of the two sides are opposite as light and darkness in telling what it is, and surely they ought to agree upon it before they undertake to make us believe in it. It is impossible to believe in both; and I believe in neither. I believe in the old doctrine—that the Territories are the property of the United States, and under the guardianship of Congress, and subject to such laws as Congress chooses to provide for them (or permit them to make for themselves) until they become States; and then, the moment they arrive at twenty-one years of [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

NEW AND EXCLUSIVE—FASHIONABLE [illegible] DIA. GEMS this day introduced [illegible] Broadway. [illegible]

[illegible] Opposite Metropolitan Hotel.

[illegible] Opposite St. Paul's Church.

HOSTETTER'S [illegible] Three bottles of Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters will pass the Dyspepsia. [illegible] Sold by all Druggists.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.—SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. [illegible] BROADWAY are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring importations of velvet, tapestry, Brussels, Ingrain, and Venetian carpetings. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of all-wool of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the [illegible] great manufactory, in Liverpool, for a few days by the kind of the New-Haven Depot Building, where we are now in full operation. We are again finishing our celebrated machines faster than ever, containing all the valuable improvements.

Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange on equal. I. M. SINGER & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

DR. TOBIAS' VENETIAN LINIMENT REMOVED to No. 18 Cortlandt-st. This celebrated remedy is warranted to cure rheumatism, pains in the back, sore throats, chronic rheumatism, pains in the side, chest and back, cuts, burns, old sores, &c. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by all the Druggists. [illegible] obtained Dr. TOBIAS' HORSE LINIMENT, warranted superior to any other, or no pay. [illegible]

CONSULTATIONS ON EYE AND EAR DISEASES—From 9 to 4 o'clock daily. Instructions to medical students or others on the operations, the result of 40 years experience, and on the use of valuable artificial eyes, procured during my late sojourn in Europe. A few only inserted. J. ADAMS, [illegible] Central Arcade.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Dovetailed Iron, are the best secure against fire and burglars. Warehouse, 189 Water-st., New-York. A. G. HERRING & CO.

AN UNPRECEDENTEDLY LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.

Super Venetian, for 75c. per yard.
Brussels, for 75c. per yard.
Beautiful Ingrains, at 37½ per yard.
HIRAM ANDERSON, [illegible]

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail [illegible] Broadway, with the best and cheapest [illegible] Clothing, and the most [illegible] door) with the newest imported [illegible] Nos. 257, 259 and 261 Broadway.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have long maintained popularity in their [illegible] excel all others. They are unrivalled all over the world for their great beauty, ease and durability. Wigs to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 225 Broadway.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTLY clears Kid Gloves without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains disappear. Can be worn immediately. Ladies, it is positively related to clean in hair. Price, 25 cents. A trial only required. CONTANT, NEARY & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL AND BEST. The Infallible. Combination of the virtues of numerous imitations. Warranted free from Nitrate of Silver, Lead, or any other poison, and to contain no [illegible] Made and sold, or applied, in a private manner, at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 225 Broadway.

LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS FROM AUCTION.—SELLING BALANCE. A great rush is being made to HENRY S. FRESHMUTH'S, No. 347 Broadway, to see some scenes of the Lace and Muslin Curtains he is selling at less than cost of importation. He only has the largest stock of Window Shades in New-York, which he makes up.

MARSH & CO.'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES for men, women and children. These are the only shoulder braces that are warranted to give satisfaction. Instruments for all kinds of crooked backs made to order and warranted, at MARSH & CO.'s Marble-hall, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES, WHITE AND [illegible] Linen, with [illegible] W. WOODWARD & WHITE, [illegible] Catharine-st., New-York. Country [illegible]

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES. [illegible] PATTISON'S Patent Salamander Safes are [illegible] of the above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Dovetailed Iron Locks and Crown Locks. [illegible] 160 Water-st., New-York. A. G. HERRING & CO.

FAIRBANKS' SCALES.—[illegible] Warehouse, 189 Water-st., New-York. A. G. HERRING & CO.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—Brick House and Lot, corner of 14th-st. and Eighth-av., Jersey City, 25 by 100 feet, with all the improvements; the house is in perfect order, and in perfect order. Possession in the house or lease.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all the improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 80 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 1 hour's ride from Brooklyn Heights. Four acres of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on land and mortgage.

For information to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 161 Broadway, second floor.

RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With one acre of land, situated in the village of Greenwich, Conn., commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, within ten minutes walk of Greenwich Depot. The house is just completed in modern style, two and a half stories, with basement, filled in with brick; marble mantels, &c.; has 14 rooms; also, suitable out-buildings. For particulars, inquire of A. ACKER, in the village.

FARM FOR SALE.—A splendid farm at a bargain. 180 miles from New York City, containing about 200 acres, 125 improved and in good cultivation, located in the healthiest portion of the State, where a cash home market may always be had for produce at the highest rates. The property possesses all the advantages. Crops and tools sold with the farm, if required. Possession given any time. Title good. Terms easy. Apply to HENRY McCLELLAN, this day, No. 9 Ferry-st., up stairs.

100 ACRE FARM FOR SALE—One hour's ride by Railroad from New-York; situated high; well suited for general farming, gardening, or a labor school; very desirable for a gentleman's country seat; has a large house and barns. A beautiful location for a village plot. Apply to Dr. PORTER, No. 210 Fulton-st. New-York.

VERY DESIRABLE FOUR-STORY BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE—Moderate priced, in perfect order, near Greenwich-av. Can be had a bargain if sold this week. Apply to JOHN S. KELSO, No. 62 William-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish; also, on Lexington-av. and 52d-st., improved property paying good interest. Vacant lots for sale cheap. Inquire No. 164 East 19th-st. e

ROUND-TOP HILL—On the north slope of the Highlands at Cornwall. This magnificent Summer-Hotel site, 8 acres, celebrated for its bracing air, fine scenery and pleasant grounds, unsurpassed by anything on the Hudson, is offered for $1,200. Its proximity to the Landing, West Point and Newburg, makes it very desirable.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE—Water-power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. Depôt of New York and Harlem Railroad 22 miles from City Hall. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-street.

WATER POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE.—Water power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale depôt of New-York and Harlem Railroad, 22 miles from City Hall. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-st.

TEXAS LANDS.—30,000 acres for sale, a bargain; titles complete; during this week only, by A. VAN DOREN, 13 Wall-st., up stairs, between 10 and 2½ o'clock.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by HARICHT & PARISH, No. 80 Beaver-st.

## TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT.

The core of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—Near the City Hall, the convenient 2-story attic and basement brick house No. 62 Court-st., near Schermerhorn. The house is in perfect order, has bath, range, gas and fixtures, all new, which will be let with the house. The location is one either for a family, or a boarding house; will be let low if applied for before the 1st of June. Possession before if required. For further particulars, inquire as above.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 69 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSE TO LET—The neat 2-story house No. 80 North Moore st., between Washington and Greenwich sts. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire at No. 106 Murray-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN—A two-story and attic house, on Bedford-av., adjoining the cor. of Van Buren-st. Inquire 309 Washington-st., N. Y.

HIGHLANDS OF NEVISINK.—TO LET OR LEASE—A two-story cottage, with 12 acres of land, splendidly situated, with a large water front, numerous peach and other fruit trees, and quantities of berries, &c.; splendid bathing and fishing; oysters, &c., in abundance; suitable for a family's Summer retreat, near the country residence of EDWARD MUTTEN, Esq., and adjoining that of Mr. STEVENS. Would be let low to a good tenant, say $250 per annum. Also, a small cottage, with a number of acres, situated on the sea shore opposite Sandy Hook; rent $150 per annum. For further particulars, inquire of Mrs. PERRY, No. 49 Bedford-st., near Carmine.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 158 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 164 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

APARTMENTS TO LET—A small, genteel family can be accommodated with such rooms as they may require in the modern built house No. 187 Monroe-st. Gas and Croton water. Terms moderate. References given and required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—Pleasantly situated near a depôt, on the Morris and Essex Railroad, New-Jersey, with one-half acre of land, or more if desired. The garden is planted. The house is new, and contains thirteen rooms, and is a desirable place for a person wishing easy access to the City. For particulars apply to J. BONNEL, No. 34½ Pine-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In Fairmount, near Upper Morrisania, Westchester County; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. Unsurpassed for health. Terms low. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

FURNISHED COTTAGE—Containing eleven rooms, carriage-house, barn and ice house, with 14 acres of land, a fine garden and fruit, to let, at Dobbs' Ferry, Westchester County, within 10 minutes' walk of the depôt of the Hudson River Railroad, and is one of the most beautiful places in that vicinity; it fronts on the Hudson River. Apply to J. L. TIFFANY, No. 24 Liberty-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A nice 3-story and basement brick house, with the modern improvements, handsomely furnished, on Degraw-st., corner of Hoyt-place, South Brooklyn, will be let low to a good tenant, for 6 or 12 months. For terms, apply to LAWTON & LEARNED, No. 194 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT HARLEM—Pleasantly located on 2d-av., near 119th-st., together with large garden, abounding with flowers and fruit of all kinds. Will be let for six months, or until May next. Cars pass the door every ten minutes. Immediate possession given. Apply to S. B. KENYON, 3d-av., corner 125d-st.

STABLE, &c., TO LET.—No. 200 East 9th-st. It is nicely fitted up for four horses, and has also two finished rooms, with separate entrance, supplied with Croton water, sink, water-closet, &c., the whole forming complete accommodations for stable and cottage. Apply to BENJAMIN TATHAM, No. 36 Stuyvesant-st., TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 63 Beekman-st.

FACTORY BUILDINGS AND FOUNDRY TO LET—On 6th av., 125 feet front, four stories high suitable for piano-forte makers, or any other business requiring large and well-lighted rooms. Also, foundry on 49th-st. 1st year of the above, 50 feet by 100. Will be let or leased on reasonable terms. Apply to FROST & FORREST, No. 146 Pearl-st.

BEAUTIFUL RESIDENCE TO LET OR LEASE—Situated between 1st and 2d ave., and between 80th and 81st sts. The house stands on high ground, and in the centre of a large garden, kept in fine order, with fruit and ornamental trees and flowering plants. Apply to WILLIAM CURR, No. 161 31st-st.

FINE SUITES OF OFFICES TO LET.—A number of superior offices, suitable for bankers and others, in suites connected by folding doors, and with separate entrances, in the upper part of the new marble-front building Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine-st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

THREE FIRST-CLASS HOUSES TO LET—At Bath, L. I. Stables, &c., will be let at very low prices. Apply to Mrs. WANZER, Bath, or ARCHD. YOUNG, No. 146 Broadway, N. Y.

LARGE BANKING ROOM TO LET—Suitable for a bank or large Insurance Company, or might be divided to suit two Companies, in the new marble-front building, Nos. 57 and 59 William-st., near Pine-st. Apply to S. B. SCHIEFFELIN, No. 170 William-st.

FIRST FLOOR TO LET—Of House No. 146 Hester-st., consisting of two rooms, three bedrooms, and rear basement. Rent $240 per annum. Inquire on the premises.

TO LEASE, FOR A TERM OF YEARS—The two-story frame cottage, with six lots of ground, situated on Lafayette-av., between Classon and Franklin ave., convenient to two city railroads, in the city of Brooklyn. The House has all the modern improvements; the grounds are under cultivation, and all planted. Also, carriage-house and stable. The whole will be leased at a moderate rate, to a desirable tenant. For further particulars, inquire on the premises, or of Messrs. FOSTER & LOPEZ, No. 4 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 103 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street, has three windows on Nassau-st. and 2 on Cedar-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. R. PETTENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

DESK ROOM TO LET—In a front room in Appleton's Building, Nos. 346 and 348 Broadway. Also a room suitable for newspaper or other publishers. Inquire at Office No. 5. VISSCHER, OWEN & CO., Advertising Agents.

## TO LET.

FRONT PARLOR AND TWO BEDROOMS TO LET—On the second floor, and a pleasant front chamber, at No. 14 Christopher-st., suitable for a genteel family. Rent $210 per annum. Near the Hoboken Ferries and 6th-av. Railroad, and the various stage routes, and very accessible from the lower part of the City. S. G.—The house has just been completely repaired, painted and papered throughout.

THREE UPPER STORIES TO LET—Of the large building No. 10 Crosby-st. Well calculated for carriage making or other manufacturing purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 56 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

PART OF A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—No. 169 Cumberland-st., Brooklyn, near Washington-park; excellent neighborhood; back basement, with range; large parlor on first floor, and four bedrooms; house in new, brick, 3 stories and basement, finished in modern style; block and a half from Fulton-av. cars. Rent moderate. G. P. ELLIOTT, No. 63 Vesey-st., N. Y.

PART OF A HOUSE IN HOBOKEN TO LET.—Part of the house No. 13 Irving-place, Hoboken, to let; pleasantly situated, within ten minutes' walk of the Ferry; rent moderate. Inquire as above, or at No. 203 Fulton-st., up stairs, of WM. H. ROBINSON.

PART OF STORE TO LET—No. 140½ Nassau-st., suitable for newspaper or periodical depôt, or for an office or counting-room.

STORES TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The two large stores Nos. 177 and 179 Fulton-av., with cellars. Rent $150 per annum to a first-rate tenant. The location is good for business. Apply to JOHN J. DRAKE, No. 20 Cortlandt-st., N. Y.

STORE TO LET—No. 488 Broadway, corner of Broome-st., and fixtures for sale cheap, is now occupied as a hat store. Apply to A. B. MILLER, No. 7 Beekman-st., basement of Nassau Bank.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 183 Centre, corner Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 106 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—DUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

## HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

PART OF A HOUSE WANTED.—A small family of four persons wish to secure part of a house, (the second floor and part of the third preferred) in the Ninth or one of the following Wards preferred—at a rate not exceeding $300 per annum.

## BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. R. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commercial Agent of the States, No. 14½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. R. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED, TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York. Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

## AGRICULTURAL.

FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.

More than *four thousand* of these convenient and durable Scales have been put up by us in different parts of the United States and the British Provinces.

Several *Gold and Silver Medals* have been awarded to us by the various Agricultural Societies throughout the country, for

THE BEST HAY AND CATTLE SCALES;

and we have certificates without number from officers of city and village corporations, manufacturing establishments, and private individuals, who have our scales in use, testifying to their superior excellence.

To be in season for the coming hay crop, orders must be given early.

Scales set in any part of the United States or the Canadas by experienced workmen. Address by mail or otherwise, FAIRBANKS & CO.,
No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

SEEDS—For the field and kitchen garden, of all varieties, raised of the best quality; also, Flower Seeds—a fine assortment.
SEED POTATOES—Of several choice varieties.
Seed OATS of several choice varieties.
Seed SPRING WHEAT of several choice varieties.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis

SOUTH AMERICAN GUANO.—A supply of this valuable guano on hand and now ready for delivery at the lowest rates; also, the best and superphosphate of lime of the most approved brands.
WM. POST, Sole Agent,
No. 128 Front-st., New-York.

PLOWS—Harrows, Shed-scrapers, Rollers, Cultivators, Carts, Wagons, Mowing and Reaping Machines, together with the LARGEST AND BEST assortment of Agricultural Implements to be found in the United States.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government weight and brand on each bag.
COLUMBIAN GUANO—Containing large proportions of phosphate of lime and free phosphoric acid, in bags of 160 pounds each. R. L. ALLEN, No. 189 Water-st.

HORTICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Trenching and Garden Spades, Forks, Hoes, Trowels, Hand-Plows and Cultivators, Hedge-Shears, Pruning-Shears and Scissors, &c. A large assortment.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c.
A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff st., corner of Fulton.

ST. BARTHOLOMEW'S BAY GUANO—In iron-bound casks of 300 pounds and upwards each.
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME—Bone dust, in fine Poudrette and other fertilizers.
R. L. ALLEN, Nos. 189 and 191 Water-st.

## INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS—OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending 30th April, 1856:

Net assets, Feb. 1, 1856 ..... $2,176,664 28

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| From premiums | $195,968 67 | |
| From interest and annuities | 12,151 22— | 208,124 89 |
| | | $2,386,169 17 |

DISBURSEMENTS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Claims by death, and dividends thereon | $65,958 97 | |
| Surrendered Policies | 5,560 05 | |
| Rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, &c. | 22,304 54 | |
| Advertising, taxes, postages exchange, reduction of premiums, annuities, &c. | 2,961 22— | 100,804 85 |
| Total assets | | $2,285,364 32 |

ASSETS.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bonds and mortgages | $2,106,276 26 | |
| Cash on hand and in bank | 16,009 97 | |
| Bills receivable, fire insurance due from agents, and deposits for taxes | 73,978 69— | $2,285,864 32 |
| Amount of risk 30th April, 1856 | | $25,856,562 |
| Number of policies running 1st February, 1856 | | 8,778 |
| Number of policies issued during the quarter | | 579 |
| | | 9,357 |
| Deduct forfeited, surrendered, cancelled, expired and dead | | 221 |
| Total running policies 30th April, 1856 | | 9,136 |
| Of which are for life | | 8,130 |
| Of which are for seven years | | 602 |
| Of which are for one year | | 33 |
| Of which are for irregular periods | | 171 |
| Total | | 9,136 |

F. S. WINSTON, President.
ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, JOHN F. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE, WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY, SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WM. CURTIS NOYES, SAMUEL E. SPROULS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE, JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY, HAMLIN BLAKE,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON, ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. MOORE, LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN H. SWIFT, CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
EUGENE DUTILH, ORPHAN H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK, JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT, EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN, WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER, LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER, W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH, GEORGE R. CLARK.
FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 81 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.) The subscribers to the Company are hereby notified that the books for subscriptions to the Capital Stock of $200,000 will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 81 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 2, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which time and place an installment of 10 per cent. will be required to be paid in.

The remaining installment of 20 per cent. will be required at the same place on MONDAY, June 9.
JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN, } Commissioners.
EDWARD HAIGHT,
New-York, May 26, 1856.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.
WILLIAM R. PEARSON,
No. 426 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

## AUCTION SALES.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office, No. 94 Broadway.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE
ELEGANT ROSEWOOD AND MAHOGANY PARLOR AND FORTY SUITES SUPERIOR ENAMELED COTTAGE FURNITURE,
Being the balance of stock of G. MATHEWS, (Late of the firm of Mathews & Riley.)
TO BE SOLD WITHOUT RESERVATION.

A. G. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 514 Broadway (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) the balance of finished and unfinished stock of the above firm, consisting of about forty suites first-class cottage chamber furniture of solid oak, imitation and fancy designs, about fifty walnut, oak and imitation cottage bedsteads, extension tables, &c.

Also, several rosewood parlor suites, finished and unfinished, etageres, sideboards, centre tables, bedsteads, &c., &c.

Also, one elegant oak dining room suite.

Also, a quantity of mahogany furniture.

Also, the store fixtures, desks, clocks, shades, unfinished bureaus, bedsteads, lounges, &c.

The whole being of first-class description, will be sold without reservation, by order of G. F. Bellows, Esq., assignee of G. Mathews.

Terms cash. A deposit of ten per cent will be required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF REAL ESTATE IN BROOKLYN.—The subscriber will offer for sale at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 M., in three parcels, the following lots of land, situated on 3d and 4th places, Brooklyn, between Court and Smith sts., viz.:

6 lots on the northerly side of 3d-place, commencing at the westerly side of Smith-st.

9 lots on the southerly side of 3d-place, opposite the above.

9 lots on the northerly side of 4th-place, commencing on the westerly side of Smith-st.

Each of said lots being 25 feet in width, and 133 feet, 5½ inches in depth; the front 33 feet 4¼ inches, to be occupied as court-yards.

The above property will be set up at the following prices, viz.: $6,000 for each parcel on 3d-place, and $7,000 for that on 4th-place, and will be sold to the highest bidders above these prices. 10 per cent. of the purchase money to be paid on the day of sale, the balance on the 1st July next, on delivery of the deeds. If preferred, two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on mortgage of the premises, payable in three years from 1st July, with interest at 7 per cent. per annum.
D. H. NEVINS, Executor.

S. BARKER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3—At 10 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property: 8 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church. They having come in possession of a location better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their buildings, being together 116 feet 8 inches on 61st-st., and 116 feet 2½ inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments and taxes. Terms liberal, and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars, apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., W. G. WETMORE, No. 61 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. FARN, No. 598 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SHELDON DRAPER—Office No. 46 Pine-st., corner William—TUESDAY, May 27, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange.

110 shares Pacific Mail Steamship Co., $100 each.
40 shares Relief Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
20 shares Atlantic Fire Ins. Co., $50 each.
10 shares Commonwealth Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
28 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co., $100 each.
80 shares Oswego and Syracuse Railroad Co., $50 each.
35 shares Watertown and Rome Railroad Co., $50 each.
175 shares Brunswick City Stock, $100 each.
$5,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Extension Bonds, 7 per cent. int. coupons, payable 1st May and 1st November, in New-York, $1,000 each.

ON WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 12½ P. M., at the Merchants' Exchange, $2,117,500 of the second mortgage convertible seven per cent. bonds of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, as per particulars in the Company's advertisement. Terms 10 per cent. on the day of sale, payable at the office of the Company; the balance in installments, viz: 15 per cent. on 1st July, 20 per cent. in two months, 25 per cent. in four months, and 25 per cent. in six months, with interest from the day of sale. Notes to be given for the last three installments, or purchasers will have the option at any time before July 1, to pay the whole amount of their purchases.

WILLIAM H. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE LEASE FOR FIFTEEN YEARS ON CHAMBERS AND WARREN STREETS; ALSO, A LOT ON SEVENTEENTH-STREET, AT AUCTION.—W. H. FRANKLIN & SON will sell, at auction, on THURSDAY, May 29, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, if not previously disposed of at private sale, fifteen years' lease from May 1, 1857, of the valuable property No. 122 Chambers-st., and No. 82 Warren-st., running through, with a front of 25 feet on each street, by 175 feet in depth. Annual ground rent for the two lots together, $3,000.

WEST SEVENTEENTH-STREET.—One lot on the south side of 17th-st., between 5th and 6th ave.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneers, No. 5 Broad-st.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY BAGLEY & SAVAGE—At their salesrooms, No. 52 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau, TUESDAY next, 27th inst., at 10½ A. M., will commence the sale, at auction, of a large, new and well made stock of furniture, being the stock of an extensive manufacturer retiring from business, comprising, in part, parlor, bedroom and dining suites of rosewood and mahogany bookcases, dressing bureaus, bedsteads, marble-top washstands, hat stands, card tables, chairs, lounges, sofas, tête-à-têtes, marble-top centre tables. This sale is worthy the attention of hotel proprietors and country dealers. Catalogues ready on morning of sale. Goods well packed for shipping.

P. S.—Liberal cash advancements made on consignments.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, AT HIS HOLLY NURSERY, Corner 2d and Broome, sts., on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, May 27 and 28, at 3 o'clock P. M. each day, the entire contents of the above Nursery, to be sold on account of the ill-health of Mr. BOLL, who is declining business. Among the assortment may be found Sicilian, Chinese, and every variety of orange trees, varying 3 to 10 feet in height; camellias of every variety and size; oleanders, Chinese weeping, monthly and Bourbon roses, in pots, of every variety; cactus, running roses, &c., together with a large, rare and recherché assortment of green-house plants. Connaisseurs and others are respectfully invited to attend.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY—Will sell on WEDNESDAY, May 28, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

SECOND-AVENUE—One lot on 2d-av., adjoining the southwest corner of 74th-st., 25 feet 6½ inches front by 100 feet in depth.

SEVENTY-THIRD-STREET.—One lot on the north side of 73d-st., 126 feet east of 3d-av., 25x102 feet 2 inches.

The above property will positively be sold to the highest bidder, without reserve. Terms easy and title perfect. For full particulars, apply to ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

SAML. OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers.

MORTGAGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, VELVET AND OTHER CARPETING, OIL-CLOTH, LARGE FRENCH PLATE MIRRORS, &c.—SAML. OSGOOD & CO., Auctioneers will sell, THIS (Tuesday) MORNING, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, a large quantity of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale, comprising velvet and other carpets, mahogany chairs, tête-à-têtes, parlor suite, bedsteads and bedding, sofas, tables, bureaus, washstands, oil-cloth, matting, etageres, bookcases, cane-seat chairs, &c., &c. Terms Cash. Deposits required. By order of JOHN R. FARRINGTON, Attorney for Mortgagee.

GILBERT S. SAVAGE, Auctioneer.

BY BAGLEY & SAVAGE.—TUESDAY, May 27, at 10½ o'clock, at their salesroom, No. 52 Cedar-st., between Broadway and Nassau, will commence the sale of a splendid assortment of new and well made furniture, being the stock of an extensive manufacturer declining business, comprising, in part, rosewood parlor suites in brocatel, mahogany sofa tête-à-têtes, chairs, bookcases, French bedsteads, hat stands, marble-top bureaus, washstands, centre tables, spring mattresses, lounges, paintings, oak, mahogany desks, chairs, tables, &c. Also, 50,000 Havana cigars, slightly damaged on the voyage, to be sold on account of whom it may concern. Catalogues on morning of sale.

THOMAS VICTOR, Auctioneer.
Store No. 16 Spruce-st.

SHERIFF'S SALE.—TUESDAY, May 27, No. 262 Washington-st., at 10 A. M., an extensive, valuable and choice stock of a wholesale dealer in groceries, provisions, cigars, liquors, &c., &c., among which are large quantities of white and brown sugars, black and green teas, barrels of flour, peas, beans, dried fruit, a very heavy stock of paper of various kinds. Also, of hams, City cured and Western, smoked beef and tongues; also, barrels of fish of all kinds; also, brandy, &c., the whole stock being well selected and in prime order.
JOHN WILSON, Deputy Sheriff.

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer.

WEDNESDAY—May 28, at 10½ o'clock A. M., in Kent, between Flushing and Myrtle ave., East Brooklyn, household furniture in good order, mahogany piano, by Glenn, as good as new, sofa, tête-à-tête, mahogany and other chairs, handsome wardrobe, bedsteads, mattresses, bureaus, washstands, carpets, mirrors, oil-paintings, clocks, mantel ornaments, oil-cloths, crockery, glassware, cutlery, and kitchen furniture. Catalogues at the salesrooms.

WELLINGTON A. CARTER, Auctioneer.

DESKS, HARDWARE, BEDSTEADS, &c.—Auction, THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st., corner of Greenwich—Ladies' boxes, writing-desks, hand, butcher and cross-cut saws; hammers, hatchets, axe, chisels, mincing knives, dinner and dessert carvers; spades, shovels, guitar, set glass candlesticks, crystal pendants; also, a lot of brandy, gin, cigars, tobacco, &c., in lots to suit.

J. J. WALDRON, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS, AND FRENCH CHINA.—HENRY G. EVANS, No. 5 Liberty-st., TUESDAY, May 27, at 10 o'clock, will sell in lots to suit City and country trade, a full assortment of white granite, blue and common ware, China tea sets, plain and decorated; vases, card baskets, tea trays, knives and forks, clocks, and assorted glass ware. Goods well packed for shipping.

TUNIS MOREELL, Auctioneer.

ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES—Velvet and other carpeting, furniture in large variety, paintings and mirrors, gold jewelry, watches, mattresses and fancy goods. THIS MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Nassau-st. The above description of ware, &c., advanced upon will be sold at auction. N. B.—Purchasers are protected from any underbidding or disappointment.

AT AUCTION.—On TUESDAY, May 27, at 12 o'clock, in front of the store No. 20 Nassau-st., a splendid pair of gray carriage horses, 16 hands high, of superior style and action, and combining equal to any running to any pair of theirs size in the City—have very fine travelers. A very fine coach, but little used, made by Speemanton. Also, a brougham, quite new, made to order by Lawrence, and is in excellent condition. The above are the property of a gentleman leaving for Europe.

## AUCTION SALES.

A. G. TUTTLE, Auctioneer, Office, No. 94 Broadway.
ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

A. G. TUTTLE will sell on WEDNESDAY, 28th, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 514 Broadway (opposite St. Nicholas Hotel,) the balance of finished and unfinished stock of the above firm, consisting of about forty suites first-class cottage chamber furniture of solid oak, imitation and fancy designs, about fifty walnut, oak and imitation cottage bedsteads, extension tables, &c.

Also, several rosewood parlor suites, finished and unfinished, etageres, sideboards, centre tables, bedsteads, &c., &c.

Also, one elegant oak dining room suite.

Also, a quantity of mahogany furniture.

Also, the store fixtures, desks, clocks, shades, unfinished bureaus, bedsteads, lounges, &c.

The whole being of first-class description, will be sold without reservation, by order of G. F. Bellows, Esq., assignee of G. Mathews.

Terms cash. A deposit of ten per cent will be required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR.—Elegant household furniture THIS DAY, (Tuesday,) May 27, at 10 o'clock, at the residence No. 20 West 14th-st., near 5th-av. Cards of admission and descriptive catalogues can be obtained at the salesroom, No. 112 Nassau-st., on Monday. Parlors—50 original oil-paintings and engravings, among them a superb painting, valued at $1,500, by Cuyp—angel appearing unto the shepherds, purchased from Jerome Bonaparte's gallery; one Crucifixion, by Charles Lebrun; paintings by Rosenburg, Baum and other eminent artists; real Chinese and India curiosities; a beautiful collection of antique and Egyptian vases; parlor urns, made by Ulmer & Kittrige, cost $150, with four steps; piano-forte, made by Pape, in Paris, and cost $800; royal Wilton and rich tapestry carpets, two heavy mounted frame French plate mantel mirrors, cost $250 each; pier, oval and square French plate mirrors throughout the house, rosewood parlor suites, covered in plush, hair cloth and brocatel; marble-top etagere, mirror backs; music cabinets, rich work tables, three superior guitars, accordeons, &c. Chambers are furnished with solid rosewood, mahogany and walnut, in suites to match; tapestry carpets, rich fancy articles, engravings, pure South American horse hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows, counterpanes, bedding; lace, damask window curtains and cornices, gold band window shades, French china toilet ware, in sets; hall heavy English oilcloths, solid rosewood hall stand, hall chairs, to match; dining-room oak buffet, oak chairs, lounge, oak extension tables, side table, French china dinner and tea ware, silver plated castors, silver, tea sets, knives and forks, spoons, mantel ornaments, curtains, Brussels carpets, together with a large variety of kitchen and laundry articles, with which the sale will commence. Purchasers are assured that the sale will be absolute, and must be removed immediately from the premises. Deposits required from every purchaser.

EUGENE B. FRANKLIN, Auctioneer.

BY FRANKLIN & NICHOLS—WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 85 Nassau-st., sale of second-hand and new cabinet-made furniture, French plate mirrors, oil-paintings, China vases and dinner and tea sets, plated ware, fancy goods, &c. FRANKLIN & NICHOLS will sell, as above, a large lot of second-hand furniture, removed for convenience of sale; also, several lots of superior cabinet-made furniture, to close consignments and pay advances. The above consists, in part, of rosewood and mahogany parlor suites, in silk plush and French satin brocatel; reclining chairs, in moquet; parlor, arm, rocking and side chairs; centre, card, sofa, pier and fancy tables; lounges, ottomans, gilt frame, French and plain mirrors and pier-glasses, oil-paintings, Brussels, ingrain and 3-ply carpets; music, book and corner stands; library and secretary bookcases; dining-room extension and leaf tables; oak and rosewood side and corner sideboards and small etageres; solid oak cane-seat chairs; French China, fire-gilt, dinner and tea sets; silver-plated ware and table cutlery, cut-glass and stone China ware, &c. Also, bedroom furniture in suites, enameled, grained, solid oak, mahogany, walnut and rosewood, handsome carved mahogany bedsteads, dressing and plain bureaus, washstands and tables, tables with and without marble tops, rosewood, mahogany and grained wardrobes, toilet sets, &c. Also, French China vases, clocks, mantel ornaments, fancy goods, &c. Sale positive to close accounts.

H. T. LEEDS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF HANDSOME ROSEWOOD FURNITURE, PIANO-FORTE, &c.—H. T. LEEDS will sell, THIS DAY, (Tuesday, May 27,) at 10½ o'clock, all the rosewood, black walnut and mahogany furniture in house No. 462 Broome-st., consisting in part of two suites of solid rosewood parlor furniture, covered in the best of French brocatel, not soiled, in perfect order; rosewood bureaus, bedsteads and washstands to match, large and small oil-paintings, large French plate oval and pier and other mirrors, with shelves and brackets, centre and side tables with elegant marble tops, statuary, rosewood

## CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

Published in the Daily Times by order of the State Comptroller.

STATEMENT OF THE CITY BANK OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the CONTINENTAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the CHATHAM NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF COMMERCE IN NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier of the BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM H. [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF NORTH AMERICA—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF NORTH AMERICA, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNITED STATES—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNITED STATES, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE UNION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF THE UNION, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF WASHINGTON—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF WASHINGTON, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE BANK OF THE WESTERN—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the BANK OF THE WESTERN, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE COEN EXCHANGE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, A. PLATT, Cashier of the COEN EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE EAST RIVER BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. H. HALLOW, Cashier of the EAST RIVER BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE FULTON BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM J. LANE, Cashier of the FULTON BANK, in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, according to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE GREENWICH BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WILLIAM HAWES, Cashier of the GREENWICH BANK, of the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the foregoing statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE GROCERS' BANK, IN THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEO. A. CLARK, Assistant Cashier of the GROCERS' BANK in the City of New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE HANOVER BANK, NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOS. L. TAYLOR, Cashier of the HANOVER BANK, New-York, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, GEORGE C. CONOVER, Cashier of the IMPORTERS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, WM. STEBBINS, Cashier of the ISLAND CITY BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE IRVING BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, D. V. H. BERTHOLF, Cashier of the IRVING BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, THOMAS R. AGLY, Cashier of the LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Of the average daily balance of the following accounts, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856:

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. M. MORRISON, Cashier of the MANHATTAN COMPANY, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE MARINE BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, J. C. BEACH, Cashier of the MARINE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE MARKET BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, ROBERT H. HAYNOCK, Cashier of the Market Bank, being duly affirmed, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Affirmed before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, Vermont DE ANGELIS, Cashier of the Mechanics' Bank, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Treasurer, Cashier of the Mechanics' Banking Association, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, [illegible] Cashier of the MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK, being duly sworn, depose and say, that the above statement is correct, to the best of my knowledge and belief.

Sworn before me, this 26th day of May, 1856.

STATEMENT OF THE MERCHANTS' BANK, OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—As required by Chapter 250, Laws of 1853, for the week ending Saturday, the 24th day of May, 1856.

Average amount of Loans and Discounts.....$[illegible]
Average amount of Specie.....[illegible]
Average amount of Circulation.....[illegible]
Average amount of Deposits.....[illegible]

*City and County of New-York, ss.*—I, E. H. ARTHUR, Cashier of the MERCHANTS'

## FOREIGN GOSSIP.

Practice Tells on Foreign Women—Gossip of Statesmen.

[illegible] majority on Mr. [illegible] had given him. A fair share of [illegible] the highest calculation. His [illegible] the age, the difficulty [illegible] position, and the dead weight that accompanies [illegible] He has neither the respectable [illegible] of Lord Aberdeen, the decorous nonentity [illegible] the frigid superciliousness of Lord John [illegible] the majestic complacent inexpressive of the Statesmen of Ministers, but neither do [illegible] the House with a gay, [illegible] manner, that makes every one [illegible] and at his ease. He leads the House, in fact, [illegible] a pleasant party at his own house, and [illegible] the best with a more charming [illegible] than others he is detested the Speaker [illegible] every fall, and springing up so gracefully [illegible] nothing had happened, pulls on the gloves [illegible] the same neatness as his principle. He bears his reverses like the fresh lady who [illegible] delighted to centre her acquaintances she [illegible] wretched bad health. There he may [illegible] seated opposite the red box on the Speaker's [illegible] night after night, equally unruffled in temper and manner, and with less or [illegible] and pelted at his tongue, ready to answer everybody on [illegible] subject, whether it be the punishment [illegible] of the Transpontine [illegible] the deportation of a gypsy poet in the Hungarian dominions, or the difficulty with International Law of the Secretary MARCY, whose smallest talk [illegible] from Palmerston and Greenwood [illegible] all about Captain SYDNEY [illegible] Lord Ashley [illegible] about Young America [illegible] a boy in the mischievous and cognomen of [illegible] the intensity of his bearing, and [illegible] of his attention. And what [illegible] is almost a crime or two of heresy! A fortnight's [illegible] New-York beauty bow, or a walk [illegible] in slippers in thawing time, or listening [illegible] half as trying to the physical and [illegible] Wind up Mr. SPURGEON [illegible] and he will pottle on like an old wrinkled [illegible] and gleamily and grating, for [illegible] SALVAGNINI [illegible] through it all like [illegible] an Irish priest over his [illegible] in every ballet, or [illegible] New-York life of this kind, with an air of [illegible] and even at times, of [illegible] Then, when he rises, he [illegible] nor fluently, nor eloquent. On the [illegible] and leaves over the honor of [illegible] the usual chiefs of that kind; but [illegible] pleasant our Fun looks and how the House [illegible] and wants to listen, and guess [illegible] the crystal joke which he throws up as a [illegible] the House in its sober moments says [illegible] in a great man to make it laugh. [illegible] politicians call him, like CHARLES [illegible] the old gentleman—the House in its [illegible] the favorite mood, most thoroughly enjoys. Then he is so open! There is such a [illegible] in my honor, gentlemen—look into it!" [illegible] about him, as if he was a living exemplar [illegible] original sin, and had to discover what it [illegible] the world with a more gallant ease [illegible] "bald-headed old skull," commanded by [illegible] Rating diplomas. He speaks common [illegible] with a sublime air, and pours out, with the [illegible] of a gulf, whole forms of sonorous [illegible] There is a great element of his [illegible] in the art with which he tickles the small [illegible] around him. With his peers [illegible] never deadlier. They don't want to [illegible] They know Pam is safe, and will [illegible] But all the everybodies and [illegible] where the houses are in his most excellent [illegible] Even one who has ever been in the Militia [illegible] the Yeomanry corps is his gallant friend. Were [illegible] Hall would be his gallant [illegible] would carry everything before him. [illegible] members in the house, even Mr. MUSGROVE, who gets in by accident, and than whom [illegible] looking fellow could be found at a Nisgrove sympathetic meeting, is his honorable friend. [illegible] slips in with the most artful artlessness, he [illegible] allow him to call him so. The delicacies of [illegible] can hardly be appreciated here, but [illegible] visits all the neighbors next day [illegible] the paper calls Pam "my husband's [illegible] and Mr. WOLMOUSE votes with Pam when he [illegible] or dines on cold mutton for a month. A [illegible] of art like this may make or unmake [illegible] the Stanzas question. As NAPOLEON says, the [illegible] of a Sergeant has often depended upon the [illegible] of a chop.

The great secret of PALMERSTON's success as a [illegible] man is this dash and apparent frankness, a strong common sense, and the popular belief [illegible] Manchester is People always [illegible] and thoroughly English. His celebrated per[illegible] in which he said that it was his aim that an [illegible] he is what land he might, should [illegible] by virtue of being an Englishman, the privilege accorded to the Roman when he exclaimed [illegible] went home to the English heart [illegible] strongly. Then there is an unmistakable, indefinable thorough-bred air about all he does; no fussiness or swagger. Strength in repose is the characteristic of his manner, which is apparently highly natural, though every one knows that, [illegible] hair, bulk and whiskers, the whole affair is a [illegible] "humbug, all humbug," as Sir John [illegible] in Sheridan's dull Comedy of "Money." [illegible] a survey of PALMERSTON, one turns with a [illegible] to think that such a leader should [illegible] to play on as the present House [illegible] which members as dismal, dull and [illegible] over the vessel of the State. It is so melancholy to see such a genius as PALMERSTON [illegible] as a spiritless a machine, as to see [illegible] MORGAN WOODWORTH driving an omnibus, VERDI or PUGNANI playing a comic song, RACHEL playing *Mrs. Malaprop*, GOTTSCHALK teaching the piano at a lady's boarding school, or MAX MARETZEK playing a solo on the Green Gate.

### AN ENGLISH BISHOP.

The bill legalizing the marriage of a deceased wife's sister in England, has been defeated in the House of Lords. Once or twice a bill of the kind was carried, to accommodate particular Peers who had conceived a tender passion for their deceased wife's sister. But there being no Duke of BEAUFORT in the quandary just now, their Lordships were determined not to make the pleasure cheap. There can be little question, however, from the [illegible] the debate, that in a short time a man will be permitted to marry his grandmother should his taste lie in that line. The defeat was mainly due to the speech of WILBERFORCE, Bishop of Oxford, which, like all his speeches, was a model of elocutionary excellence of every kind. WILBERFORCE is one of the five sons of that great man whose name finds a home in many a heart in this land, and in every heart in every land that loves freedom. He is in politics a Peelite, in religion a Puseyite, trembling at times on the confines of Popery. Two of his brothers, men of cutting parts, eminent distinction, and illustrious virtues, have already "gone over," to use the phrase of the hour, and sacrificed large fortunes to what they deemed conscience sake. Indeed there are not to be found upon this earth men, who, for sublime purity of life, gentle and tolerant nature, and high mental cultivation, are greater ornaments to human humanity, than the WILBERFORCE MANNING, WILBERFORCE, HORSE, and what are termed the Oxford Converts. Bishop WILBERFORCE is addicted to the fast Parliamentary orator in England. His last speech of his is described as being, whether logical or sophisticated, cowing or compulsive, demonstratory or alluring, dispassionate or declamatory, the finest piece of oratory ever delivered in the House of Lords. His delivery too is beautiful. He does not speak from the Episcopal Bench, but generally comes up on the table, on which, in moments of special intensity, he occasionally spiritedly raps with his knuckles. Some spiritual Puseyites were confident that would delight Judge EDMONDS. The turning over the gun in which all the Spirits and Shakspeares are confined elsewhere of the mediums, he would do more government his lordship of Oxford, the guardian of the love charms, yet he is not [illegible] Not for talkin' against any of his glorious [illegible] Hair is black and glory as the rock that casts [illegible]

[illegible] Steam Boiler Explosion—Prodigious Noise and Confusion, but no Lives Lost.

Yesterday afternoon about 1 o'clock the neighborhood of Pike-slip, in the Seventh Ward, was suddenly alarmed by one of the most terrific explosions which this city has experienced for a long time. A steam boiler, which was about 12 or 15 horse power, was attached to one of the docks of the New-York Balance Dock Company, being used for the purpose of taking up vessels for repair. A large piece of the boiler, weighing about 1,500 lbs., was thrown several hundred feet up Pike-street, whilst another huge mass found its way through the roof of a five-story building, making a hole the size of a hog-head, and lodging on the floor beneath. The safety valve, among other fragments of the wreck, that flew in every direction, was found near Water-street, whilst the regulator, a ball of about 40 lbs. weight, was blown the distance of two whole blocks, and forced its way through the roof of a house, lodging in a bed where a man and child lay, neither of whom was hurt, notwithstanding the man was forced out of the bed by the violence of the blow, and the bedstead badly broken. The house of T. & R. Lewis, on South-street, presents also some evidence of the power of this explosion, for not only were the windows badly shattered, but some of the sashes were actually stove in by the violence of the concussion.

A canal boat alongside the dock narrowly escaped being sunk; every timber above water being strained apart, while a sloop had nearly all her rigging carried away, the captain narrowly escaping with his life. There were many hair-breadth escapes, but no lives were lost, and only two persons injured. The floating Church in the next slip had all the windows broken on the side nearest the dock, and all the houses for a quarter of a mile around were shaken to their foundations, and many of them had their windows broken.

The explosion is said to have been caused by a deficiency of water in the boiler. But as there is always great room for speculation on this subject, we would only say, that if accidents of any kind require investigation, steam-boiler explosions surely do, and we trust that the one under consideration will receive due attention. We understand that the people of the Seventh Ward have been laboring for years to have these gigantic structures removed to some other locality more befitting their peculiar character, but that our municipal authority does not feel itself competent to afford the desired relief; in consequence of which a *judicial* settlement of the question has been recently sought, injunctions having been obtained in the Supreme Court against four of the steam docks located in this Ward. A decision is now pending before Judge DAVIES touching the very dock in question, the case having been already argued and published.

### Why the National Guard Marched So.

Your issue of the 21st mentions with too much truth and justice the miserable marching of the National Guard before the Mayor, while passing in review, and every member who has the true love of his regiment at heart cannot but feel gratified that your reporter has done us more good by stating our faults than all the fulsome, false praise we generally receive. There are, it is true, several objections to our marching well in the Park—one is the trees and lamp-posts—they break our lines badly, and it requires some time for the men to catch the regular step again; but added to this was the abortive operatic music of our band, which may be very beautiful for concert or opera, but worse than no music in marching. The privates have also to complain of the low tone the orders are given in, perplexing us as to what is required of us; in equalizing on that day the time taken was much too long, few privates are ever found to complain of drills and constant activity, but standing—tediously waiting an hour for movements that could be done in one quarter of the time, discontents the soldiers. Our marching in Broadway could often be interspersed with flankings, light infantry movements, &c., that would give *éclat* to our march and display our hard Winter's drilling. Many companies can march as well as we can, and if we wish to wear the laurels, let us show that we are deserving of them.

PRIVATE.

☞ Prof. A. D. BACHE, of the United States Coast Survey, was at the office of the Harbor Encroachment Commissioners yesterday. He purposes to commence operations immediately, and complete the survey, not only of the Harbor, but of the adjacent shores, according to the maps lately prepared by him, which are now on file in the office of the Commissioners.

☞ A call has been issued (by citizens of the Seventeenth Ward) for a meeting of sympathy for the suffering Cape De Verdeans. It is to be held on Wednesday evening, at the Sixth street Presbyterian Church.

### Young Men's Instruction Society.

Last evening a regular monthly meeting of the Board of this Institution took place in the smaller chapel of the University. The attendance was full and the proceedings excited great interest. The President, HOWARD CROSBY, Esq., occupied the Chair. After the usual devotional exercises had been opened in the usual manner by reading the Scriptures and prayer, several candidates were proposed.

An essay was then read by Mr. J. RAMSOM, The subject—*What are we to believe?* The general drift being, that Christianity as embodied in the Sacred Records is worthy of all acceptation, and that the objections urged by infidel writers are not unanswerable. Appropriate remarks were made by Mr. GEORGE H. WILLIAMS and Mr. WOODWORTH.

GEO. H. STUART, Esq., President of the Young Men's Christian Association in Philadelphia, who was most warmly greeted, then rose by invitation to address the Society. He felt himself both unprepared and unworthy to represent the Association with which he was connected, and he was proud to say that there were many young men of talent and piety in Philadelphia who would have represented that society in a more fitting manner. He could not sufficiently express the pleasure he felt in standing among the members of the Association in New-York. He regarded it as the parent association, and such was the feelings in his own city. It was delightful to see young men forgetting their denominational differences in their anxiety for the spiritual good of themselves and of others. What a work there was to do! It gladdened his heart to observe the preparations made to meet it. These associations are multiplying. In Paris, the first word that struck upon his ear were those that fell from the Delegate of the New-York Association—a meeting which every member will think on as long as life shall last.

The speaker proceeded to give an animated account of the fraternal feeling that pervaded the proceedings at the Convention. He alluded very strongly to the warmth of the welcome and the intensity of that Christian sympathy which prevailed. The London Association are doing a great work, and it was probable the Secretary would soon visit them.

As to Philadelphia, 70 more (said he) very slowly in that city of steadfastness. He detailed very amusingly how the Society "got adrift." This was their second year; they are now out of debt, and have a balance on hand; the question, once was whether they should stand still, give up, or go back; but having a right to ask Christian Churches to come up to their help, their present prospects were very encouraging. They had found that the Society in New-York intended to devote 500 dollars towards the erection of a building (laughter,) and the rumor had a most excellent effect in Philadelphia.

After an invocation, the usual officers were called up, and the following gentlemen were elected as officers for the ensuing year: Prof. H. CROSBY, whose position as President now terminates, having filled it with great satisfaction during three years past.

*President*—A. W. BURNHAM.
*Vice-President*—Chester Seldon.
*Corresponding Secretary*—E. G. McCormick, Jr.
*Treasurer*—Richard Brown.
*Directors*—A. Judson Wilkinson, Avery Hill, Jr., Baptist; R. Ferris, R. A. Bowman, Congregational; H. J. Taylor, A. A. Hopkins, Reformed; John Slater, E. M. Dwelt, Episcopal; Geo. W. Collord, J. E. Hubbell, Methodist; W. R. Dodge, Jr., George R. Baker, Presbyterian.

Professor HOWARD CROSBY, on termination of his office, addressed the Association in terms of great kindness.

### Fires.

BY SPECIAL MESSENGER.

A telegraphic messenger from the Eighth Ward to the Chief Office, states that the number 32 (Fire-[illegible]) was rung for fire from the 10th ward, No. 111 Prince-street, near Greene. The fire was soon got out. The roof only was slightly injured.

[illegible]

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

A SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A CITIZEN OF ALBANY—A SPORTSMAN?

A parcel of rowdies went into Mercer-street a few nights since and behaved most outrageously. Policeman [illegible] WARD, very civilly told the party that if they persisted in what they were conducting on his beat, he should be compelled to take them in. The party of ruffians becoming enraged at the officer's interference, turned upon him, knocked him down and beat him most brutally, like cowards, however, and despite the odds against them, took two of his assailants to the Station-house. The prisoners were next day brought before a police magistrate, who, after hearing the case, dismissed the prisoners on their giving bail to keep the peace.

This reminds us that some time since, officer Tracy, of the Fourteenth Ward, while on his beat, in Centre-street, was attacked, without provocation, by a party of young ruffians, who knocked him down, wrenched his club from his hand, beat him until he became insensible, and robbed him of some valuables, then left him, bleeding and maimed, on the sidewalk. He was taken to his home, where he lay for many weeks between life and death. He at length recovered, but traces of the wounds received will go with him to the grave. The parties who committed the outrage were arrested, after many delays; they were arraigned for trial at the Court of Sessions; they were pronounced guilty; but the humane judge, instead of sentencing them to Sing Sing, "suspended judgment" on them.

Mr. Tracy, on being made aware of the punishment of the man by whom he was nearly beaten to death while in the discharge of his duty, sent a letter to the City Judge complaining of the result. For this piece of audacity (he was only a policeman!) he was tried by the Police Commissioners "for conduct unbecoming an officer!" That punishment was meted out to him has not yet been made public, we believe, as the "decision was reserved."

Circumstances alter cases. Not very long ago an emigrant runner went to the office of Mr. Kennedy, one of the Commissioners of Emigration, and assailed him for the active part he had taken to protect the poor emigrant from extortion. At length, goaded on by the runner's overbearing impudence, Mr. Kennedy attempted to slap the fellow in the face; but the runner dodged the blow and left the office. He had scarcely left the office, however, before he went straightway to a magistrate and protected against the commissioner a charge of assault. The runner in the case went bail for the Justice before the Grand Jury, who, regarding the affair trivial, refused to find a bill. The Recorder, however, neither regarding the action of the Grand Jury, took up the case on the simple charge, pronounced Mr. Kennedy guilty of assault, and fined him one dollar. Mr. Kennedy did not attend his trial at the Court of Sessions, but was informed of the result next day, his informant adding, "I suppose those fellows of the First Ward will be mad because you have not been fined four times as much."

Those fellows of the First Ward" have great political influence. They always reward their friends.

Is it a crime to beat a policeman?

FATAL RESULT—ANOTHER HOMICIDE.

Wm. Potter, the man who was violently beaten and stabbed at the corner of Chatham and Dover-sts., on the 27th ult., died at the City Hospital on Sunday. Coroner Connery commenced an inquest on the body yesterday. The Jury, after hearing considerable testimony, adjourned to this morning.

Bernard Shealey, the alleged principal in the homicide of Potter, is now in prison. His brother Timothy, who is accused of participating in the attack on Potter, and who was soon after arrested, is now out on bail.

FATAL FALL.

John Earle, a painter, while employed yesterday morning painting the cornice of house No. 113 Leroy-street, fell to the pavement and was instantly killed. The accident was caused by the breaking of a ladder.

SUNDAY GAMBLING.

Captain Letts, of the Seventh Ward Police, with a section of his men, made a descent, Sunday, on the gambling house of John Francis and wife, No. 158 Cherry-street, and took the keepers into custody. Thirty-eight Spanish sailors, found gambling in the house, were also arrested. The latter were this morning discharged by Justice Woon, but Francis was held to answer.

ANOTHER STREET OUTRAGE.

On Sunday night, at 11 o'clock, as a young man, named William Mann, was proceeding to his residence, No. 255 Tenth-avenue, he was assaulted by five young villains in Sixth-street, near Fifth-avenue. They asked him to direct them to Lawrie's place, and on his replying that he did not know where it was, one of them knocked him down, others beat him and cut his head and neck with a penknife.

They also robbed him of thirty dollars and a gold chain and watch. After he had laid insensible for half an hour, he recovered himself sufficiently to get home. His wounds are rather serious, producing considerable fever.

Cannot some means be adopted to prevent such outrages as the above—outrages now of almost nightly occurrence?

### COURT CALENDAR—TUESDAY.

COMMON PLEAS—*Part I.*—Adjourned for the term. *Part II.*—Adjourned for the term. Next term commences on the 2d of June.

SUPREME COURT—*Chambers*—Nos. 249, 251, 258, 262, 90, 261, 244, 249, 247, 248, 249, 256, 256, 257, 506, 508, 510, 511, 512, 513, 518, 541, 491.

SUPERIOR COURT—Nos. 232, 237, 264, 279, 2, 281, 21, 614, 297, 298, 307, 308, 309, 307, 309, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 292, 292, 108, 115, 420, 424, 426, 428, 430, 432, 433, 437, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 236, 221, 100, 275, 70, 71, 259, 295, 317, 55, 197, 249, 250, 298, 232, 302.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 38, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 42, 56.

### UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

**The Filibusters Discharged.**

At the opening of the Court yesterday, Judge Phillips, senior counsel for the defendants, Charles A. Walters, William S. Fowler, Andrew J. Morrison, John Creighton and George B. Hall, the alleged filibusters, moved that these persons charged with a violation of the neutrality laws, in setting on foot an armed expedition against the Territory of Nicaragua, with whom the United States are at peace, be discharged by reason of a failure on the part of the Government to bring the indictment pending against them on for trial. Mr. McKeon, United States District-Attorney, stated to the Court that he was unable to procure his witnesses, and he was therefore unable to proceed against them. The Court thereupon ordered their discharge.

### SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

*Rodgers* vs. *McLean.*—Settled; all the amendments allowed.

*Childs* vs. *Mousley.*—Motion granted.

*Sessions* vs. *Ginocchio.*—Motion denied, without costs.

*Johnson* vs. *Snyder.*—Motion denied, with $10 costs, to be allowed in the adjustment.

*Halloran* vs. *Goodridge.*—Settled. It must be stated that the jury found on the two issues as suggested by the plaintiff's attorney.

*Cotsey* vs. *Cotsey.*—It does not appear that the defendant was ever an inhabitant of this State. To authorize a limited divorce parties (both) must have become and remain inhabitants of this State, at least during the year when the marriage has taken place.

*Rice* vs. *Rice.*—Judgment of divorce granted.

*Durkee* vs. *The Northern Indiana Railroad Co.*—Motion granted, with $10 costs.

### SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Oakley.

THE GYMNASTIC LIBEL CASE.

*Fry* vs. *Bennett.*—This case was again on yesterday.

Mr. Sherman, former editor of the New-York *Globe*, testified anto an article published in that paper. Max Maretzek was then placed on the stand, and was examined at considerable length. No other witness was called.

[Advertisement.]

☞ If you are afflicted with any complaint which requires a purgative medicine, try AYER's *New Pills*—they are worth trying.—*Concord Mercury, N. C.*

THE RUINS OF ART.—In this wonderful age, Art lays her master touches on almost everything. The ceilings over us and the carpets we tread on are hallowed by Art. Art winds the railway through the mountains, and the mad makes her machines of wood and iron to act as if with knowledge, and annihilates space with lightning tamed down to the tutelage of a boy. Nothing is too lofty for her touch and nothing too humble. A new proof of this old conviction has just fallen under our notice in the shape of a CATHARTIC PILL, from the laboratory of that world-renowned chemist, Dect. J. C. AYER.

If we understand the subject, he has carried that article to the furthest perfection of which it is capable. Instead of employing drugs in its composition, as we have always thought the necessary and only way, he has with consummate skill extracted the virtues of the medicine to be employed, and combined them alone in their purity together. The composition is then mixed and rolled by machinery and steam power into a spheroid pill, which is wrapped in an envelope of gelatine for protection from the effects of weather or time, and then thickly coated with sugar, to serve as its passport over the palate. Notwithstanding all this labored perfection they are offered to the public at less than one cent each. However humable the department, we think this may be safely characterized as the consummation of Art in its line.—*Morning News.*

[Advertisement.]

S. COATES & CO.'S PORTABLE GAS WORKS.

GENTLEMEN: The article which appeared in your issue of 1st inst., over the signature of E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary, and by order of the President of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, charging us with "fraud upon that Company, and imposition upon the community," by representing that the gas apparatus manufactured by us is the same as theirs, is as unjust as it is unfounded. We wish the community to distinctly understand that we have no connection whatever with the Maryland Portable Gas Company, or with G. R. WOOSTER & Co., their authorized agents. Nor do we desire to form any such connection, being fully satisfied that the Gas Works manufactured by us, embody a new and improved principle, and for which an application for a patent has been duly filed at Washington, is superior in every respect to theirs. We only wholly and entirely for the sale of our apparatus upon its own superior merits, which have been thoroughly tested and approved by the most competent and unimpeachable parties. The undersigned have now on hand several of the Maryland Portable Gas Company's machines, which they are willing to sell at a liberal discount.

S. COATES & CO., No. 276 Broadway.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1855.

[Advertisement.]

HOOFLAND'S FAMOUS BITTERS.—Beware of worthless imitations. Some genuine except they are stamped "Hoofland's Patent."

[Advertisement.]

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BARGAINS.—From the late auction sales: 7 cases rich Challis, at 14 shillings per yard; manufacturers prices, without dodge paid, 25 cents per yard.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BARGAINS.—From the late auction sales: 300 pieces Rich Summer Silks, Cloth finish, at 5 shillings per yard; worth $1 12 per yard—decidedly cheaper than do before.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BARGAINS.—From the late auction sales: 1,000 rich Stella Shawls, from $2 50 up to worth from $5 to $10; an immense sacrifice on first cost.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S GREAT BARGAIN.—From the late auction sales: 500 rich Swiss Robes, at $7 worth, at least, $15; also at $8 50; worth, at least, $16.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S BARGAINS.—From the late auction sale: 800 pieces rich Fancy Silks, at 50 cents per yard; a great bargain at 75 cents per yard.

REMSEN & DINGEE'S inducement to purchasers, from the late auction sale, to city per cash greater, in all styles of Stella Shawls, Plaid and Stripe Silks, Berges and Jaconet Robes, Chalis de Laines and Rich Plain Challis, Ladies' Straw Bonnets and Bonnet Trimmings, than any other house in this City; and for the truth of this assertion thousands can testify, who have visited this establishment during the past week. From the immense stock on hand, THESE BARGAINS are likely to continue for some weeks to come. Ladies, if you wish to purchase Rich Dress Goods at half their value, visit the Brown-Stone Store of REMSEN & DINGEE, Nos. 304 and 306 Sixth-avenue, near Fourteenth-street, immediately.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice.

JAS. G. MOWER,
Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—GRANDEMENE is not taken down, nor gilt is artificial or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. C. R. WOOSTER & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the President.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Sec. Maryland Portable Gas Co.

[Advertisement.]

"THE PEN OF THE READY WRITER."—PRINCE'S Protean Fountain Pen, a well approved and most desirable article for all writers, is offered to the public in various styles, with recent improvements at reasonable rates. Fountain cases warranted as incorrodible, and the gold pens warranted for one year. T. G. STEARNS, Agent, No. 200 Broadway, corner of Reade-st., next building to A. T. Stewart's, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO No. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company, Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mechanics, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. G. MOWER, Agent, No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—The grand Chinese burlesque of "A-Lad-In the Lamp" was produced at this favorite theatre last night in a most magnificent manner. The splendid wardrobe of the Hong Tong-Hook Dramatic Company, recently been purchased by Manager PURDY, added greatly to the magnificence of the scenes. The marches by the forty young ladies also elicited great applause. The same bill is to be repeated to-night.

[Advertisement.]

HATS—THEIR PHILOSOPHY.—By the law of France no person is allowed in the public parks unless wearing a hat. Were Louis Napoleon to see one of the exquisite hats of the Spring fashion, manufactured by KNOX, the famous hatter of No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., we are certain that he would exclude all from the Palace who did not sport one of those exquisite beavers.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Mortification cannot ensue where HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT is applied in time to a wound, sore or ulcer. By preventing inflammation, it prevents pain. For indigestion, liver complaint, and disorders of the bowels, the Pills are a sure remedy. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per pot or box.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the most perfect in every respect for dwellings, factories or villages. It produces the purest light at one quarter of a cent per hour, and extracts gas from any material containing it. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, Albany, or at No. 358 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

CASH PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 322 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ WOLFE'S Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps is prescribed by the Medical Faculty in cases of gravel, gout, rheumatism, incipient dropsy, colic, kidney and bladder complaints, and, also, in fever and ague. Put up in quart and pint bottles, and for sale by all the Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 125, 127 and 129 Water-street, New-York.

## LONG ISLAND.

### Brooklyn Common Council.

A regular meeting of this Board was held last evening.

DELINQUENT ALDERMEN.

A resolution was adopted and reported by a Special Committee, "That the Counselor to the City be and is hereby earnestly directed to proceed forthwith against Alderman EAMES and MACY, and against all and every other Alderman or Ex-Alderman known to have collected moneys for fines, fees, &c., or otherwise, and not paid over into the Treasury."

A similar resolution was adopted directing the Counselor to commence proceedings against Justice Curtis, to compel him to pay over fines and fees illegally retained by him.

### Military.

The 5th Brigade, Gen. H. B. DURYEA, 13th 14th, and 73d Regiments, proceeded to East New-York, yesterday, in undress, for drill. The turn out was not very large, but considerable improvement was manifest.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calender for this day was 9, 13, 14, 19, 41, 44, 45, 47, 50, 61, 98, 102, 106, 11, 58, 69, 72, 73, 74, 75.

### MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, May 16, by Rev. E. F. Hatfield, Mr. E. F. WILLIAMS to Miss MARY JANE, only daughter of James Rue, Esq., all of this City.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday, May 20, by Rev. R. W. Beecher, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. BENJAMIN GREENOLGH, of Windsor, Conn., to Miss HENRIETTA VIRGINIA BOOTH, of Brooklyn.

In Williamsburg, on Monday, May 22, by Rev. J. W. McLane, Mr. WILLIAM RAYNOR, of this City, to Miss EMMA J., daughter of the late Hiram C. Gerow, of Williamsburg.

At Manorville, on Saturday, May 24, at the Parsonage, by Rev. John M. Ward, THOMAS T. HELFRY, of Dublin, to MARY ANN FRENCH, of Longford, Ireland.

### DIED.

In this City, on Sunday, May 20, of consumption, EMILY BUCKLER, wife of Elam C. Salisbury.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Tuesday,) 27th inst., at No. 4 Stock P. M. from the Church of the Holy Apostles, 30th-st. and 9th-av., without further notice. Her remains will be taken to Troy for interment.

In this City, on Monday morning, May 22, of croup, FANNY, daughter of Thomas O. Barrier, formerly of Louisville, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The friends of her father, and those of his brothers-in-law, J. H. Brunwood and William Fisher, are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of the latter, No. 28 West 20th-st., between 5th and 6th ave., on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 11 o'clock.

On Brooklyn Heights, on Monday, May 22, SARAH LEE, second daughter of John Laidlaw.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 23d inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., from No. 124 Columbia-st.

On Saturday, May 24, Miss LOUISA THOMAS.

Her remains were interred in Trinity Cemetery on Sunday.

On Monday, May 28, MARIA MARSHALL, widow of Ebenezer Freeman, in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, 30th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of her son, John G. Freeman, No. 17 Lafayette-avenue, Brooklyn, Long Island, Tuesday, at 4 o'clock P. M.

[illegible]

MONDAY, May 28—P. M.

The official averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, for the week ending Saturday last, May 24, which are advertised on another page of this paper, present in the aggregate a large and somewhat unexpected gain in the Specie reserve, with a further decline in the Loans and Discounts. The statement altogether is a highly favorable sign of the healthy movement of Money affairs, and its very conservative features took the Street this afternoon by surprise. The change in the line of discounted paper, wrought by no effort of the Bank managers to further reduce it, is, if possible more important in its bearing upon the market than the accession of Specie. The exact variations from the previous statement of Saturday, May 17, are:

| | |
|---|---|
| Decrease in Loans and Discounts | $794,652 |
| Gain in Specie | [illegible] |
| Decrease in Circulation | 1,052,702 |
| Actual Decrease in Deposits | 183,059 |
| Gross Deposits, May 17 | $[illegible] |
| Less Average Clearances | 24,612,927 |
| | $[illegible] |
| Leaving undrawn | $[illegible] |
| Gross Deposits, May 24 | $[illegible] |
| Less Average Clearances | 28,220,105 |
| Leaving undrawn | $[illegible] |
| Dec. in Dep. after Clearances | $37,[illegible] |

Including the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday afternoon, the following is the general

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

| | May 24, '55. | May 24, '54. | May 17, '55. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Loans | $91,163,618 | $103,207,767 | $100,[illegible] |
| Specie | 15,314,512 | 13,256,232 | 13,796,541 |
| Circulation | 7,499,687 | 8,256,087 | 8,468,189 |
| Deposits | 75,705,740 | 97,694,360 | 93,758,615 |
| Govern't Office | ..... | 13,969,304 | 13,457,735 |
| Sub-Tre'y alone | 1,961,049 | 9,705,995 | 10,125,589 |

The Stock Market displayed considerable strength to-day—not in the amount of business done, which is below that of Saturday, but in resisting the adverse political rumors which were again employed against an advance in prices. The Crampton affair has well nigh run its course, and so much has been said, and so little done, that the public, if not tired or disgusted with the subject, are prepared for any answer of the Secretary of State, or any action of the President, which either is likely to adopt as a finality in reference to the last note of Lord CLARENDON. We have had entire confidence from the beginning of the controversy, or from the time it first took public shape last December, that Mr. MARCY would do nothing rashly in the premises—nothing to involve the country in serious trouble with England; and this confidence—the very emphatic telegraphic rumors of passports and fleets, from Washington, to the contrary—has been strengthened within a few days past, not only by the amicable dispatch from the English Secretary, but by private letters, which we have been permitted to read, from influential Democratic Senators and Representatives on this subject. We here repeat that neither the banking nor mercantile interest of this City has been alarmed for a single day by the rumors referred to. They have simply ministered to stock-jobbing purposes, which have been so far successful as to keep prudent or timid men, for the moment out of the market, while our money affairs at home, the condition of the foreign exchanges and the new impetus just given to the export of Grain and Flour are favoring an upward tendency in State, Railway, Coal and other Securities.

The sales at the Brokers' Board in the forenoon were ⅛@⅜ ₩ cent. lower than the top rates on Saturday. At the close of business, at the Second Board, the decline was nearly recovered, and the market left off firm: Erie, 55⅝ ₩ cent; Reading, 89, seller 30 days; Virginias, 93⅝; Missouris, 94⅝; Toledo, 74¼; Panama, 101.

The transactions in Foreign Bills have not yet been sufficiently important for the *Asia* on Wednesday to establish the rates. They were flat to-day at 109⅝@109⅞ on London; 5.16¼ on Paris. We hear that a considerable amount is being drawn on the latter, on account of the French Government contract in Tobacco at the South. The shipment of Gold promises to be within a million of dollars. In Money, the rate on call to Brokers is steady at 7 ₩ cent., and for discounts, as last quoted, 7¼ to 8½ ₩ cent., according to date, on prime mercantile paper.

Preparations have been completed at the Treasury Department for the disbursement on Monday next of a large portion of the Texas claims. About $1,500,000, including nearly a million to the creditors of the old Bank of the United States, will go to Philadelphia. In this connection we direct the attention of claimants to the card of Mr. G. SUTTARE, Broker, which will be found in our advertising columns.

The Sub-Treasury paid to-day $103,478; received $137,244, and held at the close a regular balance of $9,739,986.

There was much irregularity in the general Markets, to-day. There was steadiness in Cotton and Flour at about previous prices. The Hudson River boats brought down, this morning, a liberal addition to the available stock of Flour. The improving tendency in Grain was strong. Wheat sold nearly 2c.; Corn, 2c., and Rye, 2c., ₩ bushel. Desirable lots were not abundant. Shippers buy Grain more readily than Flour. A reduced supply and lively inquiry, greatly served Meat Pork. It closed over $1 ₩ bbl. higher than on Saturday. No important changes occurred in other articles.

### Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Saturday, May 26.

The sales of Cotton, to-day, were limited to 250 bales at 8¾@9¾c. for Middling. The lower grades are feeble. Freights to Liverpool ⅝d.

[illegible]

### REVIEW OF THE MARKETS.

[illegible]

### REVIEW BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sale of Bonds and Stocks were made at auction, by ALBERT H. NICOLAY:

| | |
|---|---|
| $3,000 Virgin